



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-116**

**Thursday**

**16 June 1988**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-116

### CONTENTS

16 June 1988

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

|                                                          |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ASEAN-Australian Program Approved [BUSINESS STAR 13 Jun] | 1 |
| Asia-Pacific Security Officials Meet in Tokyo [KYODO]    | 1 |

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

|                                               |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|
| KYODO Interviews U.S. Agriculture Secretary   | 2 |
| Takeshita Telephones ROK President            | 2 |
| Sources Say No Tae-u's Visit Not Imminent     | 2 |
| JSP Officials Meet Visiting CPC Delegation    | 2 |
| Opposition Parties To Resist New Indirect Tax | 3 |

##### Mongolia

|                                             |   |
|---------------------------------------------|---|
| Molomjamts Receives Soviet Delegation       | 3 |
| Need for More Ventures Expressed            | 3 |
| Dugersuren Returns from Nicaragua, Cuba     | 3 |
| Information Exchange With Bulgaria, Hungary | 3 |
| Australian Ambassador Presents Credentials  | 4 |

##### North Korea

|                                                 |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|
| Military Refutes 'Threat of North'              | 4  |
| DJP Cohosting, Reunification Remarks Decried    | 4  |
| Students Reply to Proposal for August Talks     | 5  |
| Chongu Party Issues Statement Supporting Talks  | 6  |
| Seoul Students Demand U.S. Pullout              | 6  |
| Seoul Police Chief's Statement Criticized       | 6  |
| South Students Attack Exhibition Hall           | 7  |
| South School Officials Serve as 'Secret Agents' | 7  |
| No Tae-u Defends Chon Family Irregularities     | 7  |
| Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Li Ruihuan      | 7  |
| Kim Il-song Greets Iceland on National Day      | 8  |
| Kim Il-song Receives New Norwegian Ambassador   | 8  |
| Envoy Meets Kim Yong-nam                        | 8  |
| KULLOJA on Socialist Construction [Mar]         | 8  |
| Daily Marks Anniversary of June Struggle        | 13 |
| SKNDF Marks June Resistance Anniversary [VNS]   | 15 |
| Article Calls for Second Resistance             | 18 |
| Correct Forms of Struggle Elucidated [VNS]      | 21 |
| Commentary Discusses Methods [VNS]              | 23 |

##### South Korea

|                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ministry on North's Offensive Strategies [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jun] | 24 |
| Meeting With U.S. Trade Minister Delayed                          | 25 |
| Trade Mission To Leave for U.S. 22 June                           | 25 |
| Exporters Urge U.S. To Improve Productivity                       | 25 |
| Indonesia's Murdani Arrives in Seoul                              | 25 |
| No, Takeshita Hold Telephone Conversation                         | 26 |
| No Tae-u Meets Tsukamoto; Seeks Japan Visit [KYODO]               | 26 |

|                                                |                           |    |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| Opposition Urges Japan's Support for Olympics  | [KYODO]                   | 26 |
| Soviet Students May Come for Olympic Games     | [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jun] | 27 |
| More on Fifth Republic Irregularities          |                           | 27 |
| Chon Denies Northrop Bribes                    | [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]  | 27 |
| Prosecution Will Not Start Probe               | [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jun] | 28 |
| Parties Colliding Over Probe                   | [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jun]  | 29 |
| DJP To Counter Allegations                     | [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]  | 29 |
| DJP Rejection Under Fire                       | [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]  | 30 |
| PPD Urges 'Extensive Probe'                    | [THE KOREA TIMES 14 Jun]  | 30 |
| RDP Denounces Cover-Up                         | [THE KOREA TIMES 14 Jun]  | 31 |
| RDP Vows Exposure of Corruption                | [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Jun]  | 32 |
| RDP Demands Chon Explain                       | [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jun]  | 32 |
| Students Attack Police Box Near Chon's House   |                           | 33 |
| Citizens Criticize Violent Student Activism    | [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]  | 33 |
| Students' Protests Paralyze Dongguk University | [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jun] | 33 |
| DJP Studies Ways To Solve Student Complaints   | [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jun]  | 34 |
| DJP Nominates Assembly Committee Chairmen      | [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jun] | 34 |
| Business Relocation Overseas Encouraged        | [THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jun]  | 34 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

|                                                |       |    |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Soldiers Enter Rangoon Campus Following Unrest | [AFP] | 36 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----|

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

|                                                |         |    |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Japanese TV Film on Borneo Tribe Prompts Probe | [KYODO] | 36 |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----|

#### Singapore

|                                         |                            |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Details on Redrawing of Electoral Wards | [THE STRAITS TIMES 15 Jun] | 36 |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|

#### Cambodia

|                                               |                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Vietnamese Troop Pullout To Begin 30 June     |                       | 37 |
| Army Paper Comments on Proselytizing Movement |                       | 38 |
| U.S. President Cited on SRV Troop Withdrawal  | [VODK]                | 39 |
| Thai Paper Reports Fighting With Khmer Rouge  | [BANGKOK POST 16 Jun] | 39 |
| DK Forces' Rainy Season Activities Reported   | [VODK]                | 40 |
| Train Reported Ambushed in Battambang         | [VONADK]              | 40 |
| Desertions by Phnom Penh Soldiers Reviewed    | [VODK]                | 41 |
| Remembrance Day for Fellow Fighters Marked    | [VODK]                | 41 |

#### Laos

|                                               |  |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--|----|
| Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials       |  | 42 |
| Oudom Khatthi-nga Receives Soviet Delegations |  | 42 |
| Vientiane-Nong Khai Trade Fair Opens 11 June  |  | 42 |
| Thonglai Kommasit Opens Army Youth Congress   |  | 42 |
| Article Views 'New Quality' of Army Youths    |  | 42 |

#### Philippines

|                                               |                              |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Manglapus Says MBA Review To Wind Up in July  |                              | 43 |
| Notes 'Progress' in Talks                     | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 6 Jun] | 43 |
| House Speaker Pro Tempore on Antinuclear Bill |                              | 43 |
| Diplomatic Ties Established With Nicaragua    | [Managua]                    | 44 |

|                                                |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| KMU's Anti-Aquino Campaign in Geneva Reported  |                                       |
| [THE MAINILA CHRONICLE 12 Jun]                 | 44                                    |
| Paper on Army's 'Vengeful Raid' on Civilians   | [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 16 Jun] 44 |
| Probe Into Attack Urged                        | [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Jun] 45 |
| Security Strengthened After Plot Revealed      | 46                                    |
| Three Renegade Soldiers' Groups Said Merging   | 46                                    |
| Five 'Loyalists' in Camp Raid Identified       | [MANILA BULLETIN 15 Jun] 46           |
| Paper Comments on Coup Threats                 | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 15 Jun] 47      |
| Daily Sees Coup Plots, Threats as 'Real'       | [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 16 Jun] 47    |
| Columnist Urges Ramos, De Villa Resignations   | [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 16 Jun] 48    |
| Opposition Party Outlines Federalization Plans | [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 13 Jun] 49    |
| Militant Youth Group To Form Self-Defense Unit | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 16 Jun] 49      |
| Columnist Calls Sison Traditional Maoist       | [BUSINESS WORLD 9 Jun] 50             |

#### Thailand

|                                             |                          |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| SRV Foreign Minister in Bangkok for Talks   | [BANGKOK POST 16 Jun] 51 |
| Paper Questions Wisdom of PRC War Stockpile | [THE NATION 16 Jun] 52   |
| Palace Replies to Academics' Petition       | [BANGKOK POST 16 Jun] 53 |
| Briefs                                      | 54                       |
| Rice Export Earnings                        | 54                       |

#### Vietnam

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| AFP Reports Opening of Party Plenum        | 54 |
| Tran Trong Tan Article Views 'Renovation'  | 54 |
| Shortage of Materials Plagues Lock Factory | 56 |
| Army Paper on U.S. Policy on Nicaragua     | 56 |
| Malaysian Envoy Presents Credentials       | 57 |
| Briefs                                     | 57 |
| Forestry Accord With PRK                   | 57 |
| Radio Cooperation With CSSR                | 57 |
| Bulgaria Friendship Group Meets            | 57 |

#### AUSTRALASIA

##### Australia

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Hayden on 'Moral Commitment' in Arms Sales   | 58         |
| Minister on Meeting on Japanese Beef Imports | [KYODO] 58 |

##### New Caledonia

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Talks Held in France on Partitioning | [AFP] 58 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|

##### New Zealand

|                                        |                              |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Navy May Exercise With Nuclear Vessels | [THE EVENING POST 10 Jun] 59 |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|

##### Vanuatu

|                                                 |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|
| House Recesses; Extraordinary Session Requested | 59 |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|



**ASEAN-Australian Program Approved**  
*HK1306075988 Manila BUSINESS STAR*  
*in English 13 Jun 88 p 24*

[By Patricia L. Adversario]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Australia in their 11th forum approved last week the second phase of the ASEAN-Australian Economic Cooperation Program (AAECP). The memorandum of understanding covering this will be signed during the ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok next month.

Australia, under the agreement, will provide at least A\$7 million (P117.6 million) a year for five years for the implementation of AAECP.

The cooperation program will undertake projects in the areas of trade, tourism and investment promotion, science and technology, human resource development and agribusiness.

The addition of tourism and human resource development was the result of decisions reached by ASEAN heads of government at the third summit in Manila last December.

An AAECP review report said phase II of the program should have few large projects to ensure cost-effective use of funds.

The report also recommended that the commercial potential of projects should also be a criterion for their selection. The trade and investment promotion program costing A\$1 million-1.5 million (P16.8 million-P25.2 million) will also remain part of the program.

ASEAN and Australia further agreed that programs under the AAECP should reflect principles laid down by ASEAN namely:

Cooperation with ASEAN should not be at the expense of existing bilateral arrangements;

Cooperation should serve to complement ASEAN's capabilities and not to supplant them;

Cooperation should be for regional projects conceived by ASEAN for the benefit of all ASEAN countries; and

Cooperation should be within the ASEAN region.

**Asia-Pacific Security Officials Meet in Tokyo**  
*OW1506133688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT*  
*15 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Leading security officials from the Asia-Pacific region Wednesday wound up a one-day international conference with a pledge to increase joint action in solving terrorist, drug and organized crime related activities.

Seiroku Kajiyama, home affairs minister and chairman of the National Public Security Commission, said Japan would also take special measures to ensure the safety of the Seoul Olympics.

"With the recent increase of Japanese Red Army arrests around the world all efforts are being made to prevent any threat they could pose to the Seoul Olympics," he told reporters.

Kajiyama said, however, that police forces have no concrete evidence of Red Army plans to create violence at the Seoul Olympics this summer.

Home affairs ministers and police chiefs from 13 countries including South Korea, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore, attended the ministerial conference on security matters for the Asia-Pacific region.

Observers from the United States, Canada and Hong Kong also attended.

According to Kajiyama, even though no joint measures were taken regarding security for the Seoul Olympics, each country has promised to assume some responsibility in ensuring a trouble-free games.

Other topics discussed at the conference were the exchange of technical know-how on security-related matters leading to a smooth flow of information and better control of international crime.

## Japan

**KYODO Interviews U.S. Agriculture Secretary**  
*OW1606053288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT  
16 Jun 88*

[Text] Washington, June 15 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, calling Japan's policy of seeking self-sufficiency in rice protectionism, said Wednesday that the U.S. will call on Japan to open up its market to foreign-made rice through both multilateral and bilateral talks.

Lyng made the remarks at a meeting with Japanese reporters headed by senior KYODO News Service reporter Masami Furuno.

Asked if the U.S. wants to settle the issue of Japan's liberalization of rice imports through the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or through bilateral negotiations, Lyng said, "we would seek solutions through both ways."

Lyng said that from the U.S. point of view, it is neither fair nor right for Japan to be self-sufficient in rice and the policy is extremely protectionist.

He also dismissed concern over a possible future supply shortage of U.S. agricultural products as a result of drought or other natural disaster, saying that the U.S. had ample stocks of wheat, corn, and soybeans to be exported to Japan.

Lyng also said a planned visit by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter to Tokyo to finalize the beef and orange issues May be delayed, quoting Yeutter as telling him earlier in the day that he did not yet have a specific date to visit Japan.

Yeutter's remark suggested that the ongoing working-level bilateral talks being held in Tokyo have come to an impasse because of differences over emergency tariffs Japan would be allowed to levy on imported beef after liberalization.

**Takeshita Telephones ROK President**  
*OW1606062988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT  
16 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita telephoned South Korea President No Tae-u Thursday morning and told that he will make efforts at the Toronto summit to have the leaders of the seven industrial nations attending express their support for a successful holding of the Seoul Olympic games, government officials said.

Takeshita made the pledge in response to a South Korean Government request to bring up the Olympics issue at the summit.

During the 20-minute telephone conversation, Takeshita said that topics in which South Korea has an interest, including international cooperation to combat terrorism and problems of newly industrializing countries (NICS) will be discussed at the June 19-21 summit, the officials said.

Takeshita, who is to leave here Thursday evening for Toronto, told No he will do his best to help the participating nations gain a deeper understanding of South Korea's views on these issues, the officials said.

The South Korean President thanked Takeshita for his attention and support for the Seoul Olympics and said he thinks Takeshita understands South Korea's positions, which have been conveyed through diplomatic channels.

No was quoted as calling on Takeshita to convey South Korea's views to the summit.

The Japanese prime minister told No that the Government will dispatch a senior Foreign Ministry official to Seoul in early July to brief the South Korean Government on the Toronto summit.

**Sources Say No Tae-u's Visit Not Imminent**  
*OW1506150088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1309 GMT  
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u's visit to Japan has not been discussed through diplomatic channels between the two countries, a high-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

Another Foreign Ministry source said he does not expect No's visit this year.

No, in a meeting with Democratic Socialist Party leader Saburo Tsukamoto in Seoul earlier in the day, was quoted as saying he would like to visit Japan.

**JSP Officials Meet Visiting CPC Delegation**  
*OW1506143588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT  
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—A six-member Chinese Communist Party delegation told Japan Socialist Party officials on Wednesday that China welcomes superpower dialogues and moves toward detente.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department and leader of the group, also called for a total ban on nuclear arms and space and chemical weapons, JSP officials said.

The Chinese group, here on an 11-day visit to Japan through June 24 as a guest of the largest Japanese opposition party, talked with JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi and Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi.

Doi expressed the hope that North and South Korea will cohost the Seoul Olympics scheduled for September 17-October 2, the officials said.

**Opposition Parties To Resist New Indirect Tax**  
*OW1406190888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Five major opposition parties declared on Tuesday they will resist introduction of a three-percent new indirect tax proposed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party accused the LDP and the government violating a 1986 election promise not to impose a large-scale indirect tax.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi, in an issued statement, said his party will not agree to the proposed tax reform and will oppose a government plan to convene an extraordinary Diet session in July.

The second largest opposition party Komeito joined the JSP in opposing the new tax plan, accusing the government and the LDP of trying to introduce the indirect tax while leaving current tax inequalities among the people in place.

The Democratic Socialist Party said no popular consensus has been reached on whether to impose a new indirect tax.

The Japan Communist Party also opposed the LDP tax plan and called for dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election.

The United Social Democratic Party said it will join other opposition parties in order to kill the proposed indirect tax.

## Mongolia

**Molomjamts Receives Soviet Delegation**  
*OW1206152488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1358 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jun (MONTSAME)—D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received a delegation headed by B.S. Arkhipov, responsible secretary of magazine KOMMUNIST, organ of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were M. Pelje, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Mishigdorj, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and B. Ligden, chief editor of magazine NYAMYN AMDRAL, as well as A.S. Mironenko, minister counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

The delegation is here in accordance with the plan for interparty ties. It has taken part in the roundtable conference on "experience of joint Soviet-Mongolian enterprises and the question of raising their efficiency" held in Erdenet City by the editorial boards of NYAMYN AMDRAL and KOMMUNIST.

**Need for More Ventures Expressed**  
*OW1306183988 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 11 Jun 88*

[Text] A roundtable meeting on raising the efficiency of Mongolian-Soviet joint enterprises was held in the northern Mongolian town of Erdenet. Speakers drew attention to issues of introducing self-financing, cost accounting and self-management system at joint enterprises and of providing them with great autonomy. The meeting pointed to the need of expanding this form of cooperation by setting up more joint enterprises.

**Dugersuren Returns from Nicaragua, Cuba**  
*OW1506115088 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun (MONTSAME)—The MPR delegation headed by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, which paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua, returned home today.

The MPR delegation also took part in the work of the special session of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-alignment Movement at the foreign ministerial level, as well as in the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

**Information Exchange With Bulgaria, Hungary**  
*OW1506065188 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1354 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun (MONTSAME)—A protocol on cooperation in 1988-90 between the MPR State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television and the State Committee for Television and Radio of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Sofia.

The document was signed by L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television, and L. Pavlov, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

A protocol on cooperation in 1988-90 between the MPR State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television and the Hungarian Radio was also signed in the Bulgarian capital. The document was signed by L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television, and I. Hars, president of the Hungarian Radio.



**Australian Ambassador Presents Credentials**  
*OW1506015188 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1400 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun (MONTSAME)—Charles Robin Ashwin, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

At the presentation of credentials, Comrade J. Batmonh and Ambassador C.R. Ashwin exchanged speeches and held a friendly discussion.

Present at the ceremony were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; G. Dashdabaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

### North Korea

**Military Refutes 'Threat of North'**  
*SK1506233588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2229 GMT 15 Jun 88

["Pool item"—KCNA]

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. military bosses, in a "joint statement" published at the end of the tenth "military committee meeting" and the 20th "annual security consultative meeting" they had with the South Korean puppets, raised outcries over "military threat of the North" and uttered threats to us.

A spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement refuting this on June 15.

Noting that they declared they would continue to stage such joint military exercises as the "Team Spirit" and strengthen "early warning system" against "possible unexpected event" while deploying additional U.S. forces and reinforcing warships including aircraft carrier in the South Korean waters, the statement says:

In building up arms and increasing tensions, while slandering us, under the pretext of the Olympic games, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique seek to light the fuse of a war of aggression against us by finding a pretext.

This is also a premeditated act to threaten the South Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of the country against the U.S. imperialists and dictatorship and, in case the Olympic games fail to progress as intended owing to the political crisis growing acute in South Korea, shift the responsibility for it on to us.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in the moves of aggression and war against us, the entire Korean people and officers and men of the Korean people army will not remain an onlooker at them.

If they intend to find a way out of their critical position in military provocations against our republic, in spite of our patient efforts and warnings, they will suffer a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold punishment.

**DJP Cohosting, Reunification Remarks Decried**  
*SK1606053388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0503 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the "Democratic Justice Party," a military gangster party of South Korea, prattled that lurking behind the North's demand for the co-hosting of the Olympic games was "a plot to fix the division of the country into the North and the South." Then he said in a "statement" on June 9 that he "urged" the North to participate in the Olympics and that although the Seoul Olympic games open without the participation of the North, there can be no change in the fact they are the "Olympics of the whole nation."

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN today says this is the brigandish logic of those who are seeking North-South confrontation and permanent division.

The paper goes on:

Like a thief crying "stop thief", those who are seeking division, dead set against our reasonable proposal for the co-hosting of the Olympic games conforming to the ideals of the Olympics and the cause of peaceful reunification, charged that the North is trying to "fix the division."

Whatever brigandish sophism the South Korean puppets may resort to, they cannot libel the justness and reasonableness of our policy for reunification and the proposal for the co-hosting of the Olympic games, its direct expression, and check its influence.

Their clamour about "Olympics of the whole nation" usurping the name of the nation is an unreasonable, ridiculous and preposterous jargon and an intolerable insult to the whole nation who aspires after the co-hosting of the Olympics and reunification. It is no more than a base argument to cover up and justify their criminal act of exploiting the Olympics for their sinister political purpose.

It is an anachronistic illusion to attempt to make a stepping-stone of the Olympic flag for the "two Korea" plot.



### Students Reply to Proposal for August Talks

SK1406113588 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1220 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text of letter to the South Korean students adopted by the national joint meeting of college students supporting and encouraging the South Korean students' patriotic struggle held at the Moranbong Youth Park open-air theater on the afternoon of 13 June in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Dear fellow students in the South:

Today we had the second national joint meeting of college students, and we send this letter, calling the names of you who are bravely living for justice and patriotism.

The day 10 June was an unforgettable historic day for us. On that significant day, when we had pledged to call, reply to, and meet each other from the North and the South of the divided country, we dashed to Panmunjom with hopes for the joy of meeting you and shaking your hands. However, we could not share the joy of meeting on the promised day; but our minds were connected as one and our hearts beat together. Although we could not shake hands or converse with each other, we felt the warm brotherly feeling beyond description and exchanged with each other our precious will which cannot be expressed in hundreds and thousands of books.

We said that we should meet for reunification for national salvation; and, struggling together for the meeting, we showed the enemy of reunification that the young sons and daughters of Korea are never dead, but are alive. In this we take pride that we have done a great thing for the country and the nation.

Furthermore, you, the fellow students of the South who made the grand march northward toward the site of the 10 June talks, not fearing prison or death, in the face of the mass of guns and bayonets, should deserve the high praise of the entire nation.

To you, national reunification was more precious than your youth, so you crawled on the pavement on your backs, inch by inch toward the North, despite the exploding tear gas canisters. To you, the national destiny was more precious than your life, so you called for the realization of the 10 June talks at the risk of your lives, thrusting your hot-blooded chests before the fascist guns and even immolating yourselves to death.

Neither the temptation of the vicious military dictators' suppression with guns and bayonets, nor the sermon of the politicians urging self-restraint, nor the temptation of those who advocate talks between authorities advertising that they will give priority to discussion of student exchanges could curb your will.

The fascist dictators were very mean and savage. The fascist suppressors, who mobilized 60,000 heavily armed police troops to block the way of the 13 student delegates, were far from strong men or victors. You, our fellow students of the South, were strong men. You, the fighting lions of the South, were the victors.

The fellow students of the South fought proudly, demonstrating indomitable spirit, on the road of reunification for national salvation. Yet you apologized with a painful feeling for not having been able to come to Panmunjom. Even if you had not apologized—you who have done nothing wrong and who do not have anything to repent—we would not have argued with you or blamed you. We are both the generation living in the future.

Even though we have not been able to meet today, we have firm belief that we will be able to meet in the future. Therefore, we are never disappointed. In your fourth open letter calling for 15 August talks, we read your indomitable spirit and firm resolve to stand up 100 times after falling as many times and we grasp our hands. This gives us new faith and courage.

Your cry is the patriotic cry to accomplish the abortive June meeting on that day of August by all means, and it is the cry for national salvation determined to fulfill the new generation of students' responsibility for the nation.

In the name of this joint meeting, we enthusiastically support and approve of the initiatives put forward by the fellow students of the South in their fourth open letter and inform you that we will conduct the cross-country grand march from Mt Paektu to Panmunjom from 8 August and send the our side's student delegation to Panmunjom on 15 August.

The 15 August student talks at Panmunjom is the plaza of the meeting of students of the North and the South that cannot be substituted by anyone. Our college students, who will shoulder the future of the nation, should properly be the subject of dialogue. The absurd remark ignoring and defiling the students by excluding college students from dialogue and regarding them only as the object of education should never be tolerated. The assertion of the South Korean ruling bunch to deal with the issue of North-South student exchange in talks between authorities and all the sophistries criticising student talks should be denounced.

The road to Panmunjom is one that we ourselves should choose and open. Patriotism rests on this road, and reunification rests on this road. Neither the U.S. aggressors nor the No Tae-u traitorous clique will be able to block this road, which we will all go by and meet together irrespective of North and South. Let us go from Paektu, come from Halla. Let us meet at Panmunjom.

[Signed] The national joint meeting of college students supporting and encouraging the South Korean students' patriotic struggle, 13 June 1988, Pyongyang

**Chongu Party Issues Statement Supporting Talks**  
*SK1606055788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0526 GMT 16 Jun 88

Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in his press statement dated June 15 stressed that the entire Chongu Party members and Chondoists in the northern half of Korea would render every possible support and strive hard for a success of North-South student talks which would be beneficial to the improvement of North-South relations and the cause of national reunification.

Recalling that over 60,000 heavily armed police were mobilized to stop 13 student representatives from marching to Panmunjom and block a meeting between North and South Korean students, the statement bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique for foiling the historical June 10 North-South student talks.

The appeal of South Korean students to hold North-South student talks on August 15, the statement said, shows that the strong will and mettle of students in the South to devote themselves to the cause of patriotism for the country and the nation are unbreakable.

The statement stressed that the South Korean rulers should discard their anachronistic dream of playing the solo in the question of dialogue and reunification, stop suppressing the movement of South Korean people and students for reunification and step down from power, as unanimously demanded by the people.

The statement urged the South Korean opposition parties and politicians to side with patriotism, reunification and democracy and indict treachery, splittism and fascism.

**Seoul Students Demand U.S. Pullout**  
*SK1606104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1036 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—More than 1,000 students of five universities in Seoul gathered at Chungang University on June 15 to stage a demonstration against the military drill forced by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique, according to a report.

At the rally held prior to the demonstration, the students demanded a halt to the compulsory military drill forced upon them and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

They criticized the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, branding the "military exercise as one to provide yankees with tools".

They noted that "the military exercise is part of the military plot to create tension between the North and the South."

Then, they tried to go out of the university gate to take to street.

The students fiercely fought against the tear-gas firing riot police for hours, chanting "Boycott the military drill", "Yankees, go home" and other slogans.

10 odd students in Seoul raided an office building of the "Democratic Justice Party" yesterday.

The students in Taejon strongly denounced the fascist clique for preventing Panmunjom talks with the student in the North.

Upwards of 1,500 students of Inha university in Incheon held a rally and strongly demanded the release of students who were arrested in connection with the June 10 North-South student talks.

At the end of the rally, they marched through the street, shouting slogans in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists and slogans demanding "release of all the arrested students".

At talks with the chief of the puppet central district police station they wrested from him an open apology for the crackdown upon students and a promise to treat the wounded students.

**Seoul Police Chief's Statement Criticized**  
*SK1606100088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0958 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The puppet Seoul City Police Bureau chief in South Korea on June 13 issued a "statement" regarding the June 12 funeral of the patriotic martyr Pak Nae-chon, a student of Sungsil University, crying that "such funeral would not be allowed in the future," according to a radio report from Seoul.

He charged that the funeral that involved many vehicles and students threading their way through the downtown city for six hours "added to the traffic snarls."

Not content with firing barrages of teargas at the funeral procession of the martyr, the fascist clique now threaten that such funerals would not be allowed. This disclosed their intention to take the lives of many more patriotic students who aspire after national reunification, and showed that they are ignorant fascist maniacs who know nothing of human etiquette and morality.

**South Students Attack Exhibition Hall**  
*SK1606100588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1002 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—Seven South Korean students attacked an anti-communist exhibition hall located at the South Chungchong provincial branch of the Anti-communist League in Taejon on June 13, according to a report.

The successive South Korean puppet cliques opened anti-communist exhibition halls in different places to incite among the people distrust and confrontation against the North. The attack Monday was a token of protest against such criminal deeds of the puppet clique.

Windows were smashed to pieces and walls of the building singed.

**South School Officials Serve as 'Secret Agents'**  
*SK1606104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1041 GMT 16 Jun 88

["South Korean University Authorities Have Served Puppet Clique as Its Secret Agents"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The South Korean university authorities in collusion with the puppet clique have systematically informed the puppet investigation and intelligence organs against students' plan to hold rallies and other movements. This fact was disclosed to give rise to the resentment of students, according to a radio report from Seoul Wednesday.

At Hansong College in Seoul, the student department of the college has "reported on the afternoon every day the movement of students and the list of student leaders who organized rallies to the military investigation organs, intelligence organs and police over the past 13 months."

This fact was brought to light by the record of a daily business book of the student department which was obtained by over 30 students including O Se-pom, a student of the fourth year of the theology course of the college.

Recorded in the "Column of Matters of Cooperation and Liaison With Organs Concerned" of this business book dated May, last year is the "fact that the department secretly investigated and reported twice to the Education Ministry, military investigation and intelligence organs" the movements of students and the list of student leaders and other students on a symposium against the incamp drill at frontline units of the puppet Army held at that time.

Recorded there is also the fact that the chief of the department "discussed" campus matters several times with Chong Kyong-nam of the intelligence section of the puppet Songbuk Police Station who is in charge of

investigation of the college, and the university side has "maintained liaison or cooperative relations with officials of investigation organs".

Disclosed in the course of the students' sit-in strike held at college of education in Seoul on June 11 in denunciation of the irregularities of the college side is the fact that 200,000-1,800,000 won in the expenses for "activities for guidance of students" have been spent every month as food costs or "encouragement fund" for the police of the intelligence section of the puppet Socho police station.

**No Tae-u Defends Chon Family Irregularities**  
*SK1606045588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0437 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Justice Party", a private political party of the traitor No Tae-u, clarified its stand toward the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on June 13, when it announced that it "opposes direct investigation" into them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Defending the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, his companion, a few days ago, the traitor No Tae-u said it was undesirable to exaggerate, spread and deal with them on groundless charges.

Why is the traitor No Tae-u trying hard to prevent investigation into the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan even through the mouthpiece of his private political party?

In a nutshell, he is well aware that, if the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan were brought to light, he himself would not get off scot-free.

The traitor No Tae-u, with a guilty conscience, is leaving no stone unturned in his bid to quell the voices of South Korean people and various circles demanding disclosure of the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his own. But it is a futile attempt.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Li Ruihuan**  
*SK1506231388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2212 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Li Ruihuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the CPC, on a visit to Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned.



**Kim Il-song Greeted Iceland on National Day**  
*SK1606054588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0511 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on June 16 to President Vigdis Finnbogadóttir of the Republic of Iceland on the national day of Iceland.

The message sincerely wishes the president big success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

**Kim Il-song Receives New Norwegian Ambassador**  
*SK1606095788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0956 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Jan Tore Holvik, newly appointed royal ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Norway to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were vice-premier and foreign minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Norwegian Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving credentials President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

**Envoy Meets Kim Yong-nam**  
*SK1506232388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2215 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on June 15 met and conversed with Jan Tore Holvik, newly appointed royal ambassador e.p. of Norway to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

**KULLOJA on Socialist Construction**  
*SK1306110088 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*  
No 3 Mar 88 p 22-27

[Article by Cho Se-ung: "Deepening and Developing Socialist Construction and Functionaries' Organizational Ability"]

[Text] The socialist construction in our country has entered a very lofty stage and our revolution has advanced far.

Putting forward the winning of the complete victory of socialism as an immediate task of struggle, our people are vigorously waging the grand construction march to achieve it.

Achieving the complete victory of socialism is a practical demand in socialist construction and an important task in accomplishing the chuche-orientation of all of society.

We should thoroughly accomplish the party's three revolutionary lines by upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea in conformity with the practical demand for achieving the chuche-orientation of all of society. Thus, we should further strengthen the material and technological foundation of the nation by vigorously accelerating economic construction while firmly organizing all members of society as the independent main force of the revolution. Only when economic construction is properly carried out can the nation's economic might be consolidated and more abundant and more civilized life be ensured for the workers, together with their independent political and ideological life. Thus, the tractive force of the socialist system will be constantly strengthened and the complete victory of socialism will be expedited.

In particular, our people face the difficult and gigantic task of fulfilling ahead of schedule the Third 7-Year Plan, which is designed to achieve the 10 major long-range goals—gigantic programs for socialist economic construction advanced by the party. The Third 7-Year Plan for national economic development is a magnificent economic construction plan designed to drastically strengthen the nation's economic might and epochally upgrade the people's standard of living. It is an unprecedentedly lofty goal to effect a decisive turning point in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

During this new prospective plan period, we should achieve the 10 major long-range goals put forth by the sixth party congress for socialist economic construction. Thus, we should enable our nation to magnificently join the ranks of advanced nations of the world in terms of economic development by increasing industrial products by 1.9 times and agricultural products by more than 1.4 times.

In particular, our party Central Committee announced a letter and slogans to inspire the entire party and all of the people to the grand march so that they may effect revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and greet the anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors.

The struggle to implement the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee are a rewarding march to decorate with new exploits the history of our Republic, which has victoriously advanced by overcoming various difficulties and trials under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Our party members and workers, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, should devotedly struggle, dedicating all their strength and wisdom and heartily accepting the gigantic tasks put forth by the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee, thus effecting innovations in all battlefields of socialist construction.



It is not at all easy to brilliantly accomplish such a gigantic task in socialist construction according to the party's intention. We may face trials and difficulties because we are carrying out the gigantic socialist construction under difficult circumstances in which we bear exceptionally heavy burdens brought about by the nation's division caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and by the constant danger of a new war. However, we should continuously register innovations and continuously advance with great ambition, firm conviction, and revolutionary zeal worthy of people who carry out the revolution, who struggle, and who march forward. Thus, we should brilliantly realize the blueprint unfolded by the party and more highly display to the entire world the might of our nation that has risen as an independent socialist state with self-reliance and self-defense.

The deepening and developing socialist construction and difficult and enormous tasks that face us urgently demand that our functionaries possess even higher command capabilities and organizational abilities and competently lead the battles of the great construction.

Keeping the high political trust of the party and leader and the expectations of the people in mind, functionaries should thoroughly prepare themselves as able command officers who will responsibly and competently fulfill any difficult revolutionary mission to fulfill their missions and duties as command staffers of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The capabilities of guidance functionaries are precisely their organizational capabilities in work. In other words, they are the command capabilities of command officers in military work and the organizational capabilities of functionaries in the work of the party and organs of power and in economic work. ("Kim Il-song Collected Works," Vol 13, p 432)

Organizational capabilities are the abilities and working talents of revolutionaries displayed in organizing and carrying out work and in mobilizing and leading the masses.

Organizational capabilities are an important aspect of the political and working talents that should be possessed by functionaries. Functionaries' political and working talents and capabilities are their political knowledge and views, their profound and comprehensive knowledge of nature and society, and their ability to organize and lead the masses.

As command staffers of the revolution, functionaries should possess a stronger revolutionary outlook on the leader, higher political views, and more comprehensive knowledge of nature and society than anyone else. Only with political knowledge and views and with profound knowledge of nature and society can people possess high creative capabilities and successfully remake nature and

society according to their aspirations and demands. Political views and scientific knowledge are the source of creative thought and activities.

In addition to such political and working talents, functionaries should possess organizational capabilities to organize and carry out work and competently mobilize and lead the masses. High organizational capabilities are important talents that should be possessed by functionaries and important guarantees for success in the difficult and complicated revolutionary struggle and construction. Only when they possess competent organizational capabilities can functionaries properly establish traits and capabilities as revolutionary warriors boundlessly loyal to the party and leader and as perfect propagandists, protectors, and those who implement party policy, and effect ceaseless feats and changes in carrying out socialist construction.

Competent commanding capabilities and organizational abilities are an important traits that functionaries should possess, in addition to loyalty to the party and leader. If loyalty is a nucleus of the functionaries' traits, command capabilities and organizational abilities are, it can be said, tools that bring loyalty into full bloom.

For functionaries, possessing competent command capabilities and organizational abilities is an important requirement in being truly loyal to the party and leader and in correctly implementing the party's line and policy.

Only when they work with loyalty to the party and the leader and with competent command capabilities and organizational abilities, can functionaries glorify their loyalty and embody the noble intent of the party and leader at a high level. Even if they subjectively desire to return the trust of the party and leader with tangible success in work, without high capabilities and organizational abilities, they cannot realize this. Only when they work with loyalty and with high capabilities and competent organizational abilities, can they be truly loyal to the party and leader.

At the same time, only by possessing high organizational abilities, can functionaries doggedly guarantee the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and implement the party's line and policy at the highest level.

The party's leadership over the revolution and construction is guaranteed by the activities of functionaries who lead the struggle to implement the party's policy. Guidance functionaries are the organizers and those who conduct the struggle to implement the party's line and policy. Accordingly, loyally guaranteeing the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and properly implementing the party's decision, direction, and policy largely depend on their high capabilities and organizational abilities.

Functionaries' organizational abilities are displayed when they boldly plan work and carry it out on a large scale by continuing to think and quest to swiftly put the party's line and policy into practice at the highest level.

Thinking deeply, planning work in a refreshing manner, and carrying it out on a large scale is a work style that functionaries should firmly maintain in the revolutionary struggle and construction and are important traits that characterize the work style of those functionaries having competent organizational abilities.

The struggle to remake nature and society and to achieve the complete independence of the popular masses is an unprecedentedly complicated and gigantic task, and this demands that functionaries plan work in a refreshing manner and carry it out on a large scale with high organizational abilities.

Those who are engaged in the revolution must think big and plan and operate boldly. Calculating excessively and thus failing to conduct work on a large scale is not a work style of functionaries who live in the era of revolution. With such a work style, the huge tasks facing us cannot be accomplished.

Setting high goals and carrying out work on a large scale in the work of remaking humans and nature are prerequisites to making the people have courage and faith in victory and successfully accomplish their given revolutionary tasks.

As socialist construction progresses, the party and state come to face even heavier tasks. Accordingly, functionaries should constantly maintain the revolutionary work style and fashion of planning work in a refreshing and bold manner and carrying it out on a large scale. Only then can the party's policy and guideline be successfully implemented and the cause of socialist construction be vigorously accelerated. Obsession with conservatism and expediency, passivism, and continuing to sit idle with no operational plan or capability of pushing things forward are not the work style of our functionaries.

Experience shows that only when functionaries rack their brains and work with the organizational abilities of planning work in a refreshing and bold manner and carrying it out on a large scale can great success be won in the revolutionary struggle and construction and the noble intent of the party and leader be brilliantly embodied.

The competent organizational abilities of functionaries are displayed also in meticulously adhering to the organizational work to make people exert their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's policy.

Conducting organizational work properly to make people work hard at their guardposts for the implementation of party policy is a principled demand of party work and is an important factor which guarantees success in the work that is scientifically planned and given.

Only through meticulous organizational work can functionaries, party members, and working people be made to work hard to faithfully do their share with high responsibility and zeal and to win brilliant success in implementing party policy.

Functionaries' organizational abilities are highly displayed in working out specific measures to implement the party's line, policy, and guideline and in meticulously setting and pushing through the course of their implementation. Those functionaries with competent organizational abilities as they distribute work show specific ways and methods by racking their brains and consider it a principle of their activities to check and grasp the status of accomplishment meticulously and with high standards. Such functionaries make people actively work with all their strength by distributing work specifically, by regularly and correctly checking and summing up the status of accomplishment, and by deepening the redistribution work. When they assign a task, functionaries should always specify when it should be accomplished and how it can be done. They should regularly check and sum up the status of accomplishment and render adequate support so that the given task will be accomplished swiftly at a high level according to the party's intent. Giving tasks to subordinate functionaries, adequately summing up the status of accomplishment, and deepening the redistribution work are important in enhancing functionaries' organizational abilities and commanding capabilities, in developing party work, and in implementing party policy without deviation. After giving a task to subordinate functionaries, if the status of accomplishment is not checked properly and is not summed up in a timely manner, no substantial result can be obtained, no matter how much work may be given, and the authority of the party's leadership and discipline cannot be adequately established.

Only by adhering to the task of implementing party policy and ceaselessly enhancing standards in this course can all people be made to work vigorously with creative zeal, as high-performance machines run, and successfully accomplish the tasks put forth from time to time.

In particular, administrative and economic functionaries should meticulously plan economic organizational work, because they are in charge of the administrative and economic affairs of the state. With an attitude worthy of masters who assume responsibility for state affairs and the people's livelihood before the party, administrative and economic functionaries should conduct substantial economic organizational work, stabilize production at a high level, and strive to create even greater material wealth.



The organizational work to implement party policy can win great success when it is linked with the principled ideological struggle to oppose all old ideological remnants, such as expediency, an attitude not worthy of masters, and irresponsible and insincere performance. Functionaries should know that there could be negative factors which impede the progress of carrying out revolutionary tasks. In this regard, they should maintain a principled stand that they would overcome any such phenomena by swiftly concentrating ideological firepower on it.

Thus, adhering to the organizational work in a concrete manner and enhancing standards are firm guarantees for success in all work and are a work style that guidance functionaries should firmly maintain and embody in the practical struggle.

The talented organizational skill of the functionaries is manifested in resolving given revolutionary tasks in a manner of annihilation by skillfully organizing the masses and mobilizing them into implementing party policies.

The popular masses are the masters of revolution and construction and are in charge of them. For the popular masses to positively turn out in revolution and construction with high consciousness as an independent main force in the revolution is a basic question for the victory of the revolutionary cause. Therefore, the work of raising the consciousness of the popular masses and of organizing them must be vigorously pushed ahead in order to victoriously advance the revolution and carry it out brilliantly. A key to victory in the revolution lies in enlightening the popular masses and organizing and mobilizing them.

The work of organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction is carried out by guiding functionaries who hold the helm of the party of the working class and the revolution. Enlightening the popular masses in a revolutionary manner and positively organizing and mobilizing them in revolution and construction is the duty of the working class and is the important demand of the art of leadership. As commanding members of the revolution, functionaries must have talented commanding and organizational skills because their duty is to successfully carry out the given revolutionary tasks by enlightening the popular masses, who are the main force of the revolution, in a revolutionary manner and by organizing and mobilizing them in revolution and construction.

The procedure of implementing party policies—party economic policies—can accompany difficult and complex problems, difficulties, and trials. How they complete difficult and complex revolutionary tasks according to the will of the party after boldly removing obstacles and difficulties on the road of advance depends entirely on how the guiding functionaries organize and command work. No matter how large-scale and difficult

the tasks they are given, functionaries who are talented, who have organizational skills, and who are prepared will carry out tasks in a manner of annihilation by organizing and mobilizing the masses with resolute confidence and with a skillful capability of carrying out work with which they win the hearts of tens of millions of people and constantly move along with them. Such functionaries open a breakthrough in grand-scale battlefields for economic construction and create endless reforms and miracles in production and construction by always making concentrated efforts; by grasping central problems and important factors, thereby successfully resolving them; by taking charge of work in a overall manner; and by using a manner of annihilation. Therefore, all the tasks given by the party are resolved wonderfully without a hitch when functionaries carry out work by using their talented organizational skills. All this shows that the possession by functionaries of talented organizational skills is an important demand for possessing characters and capabilities as commanding members of the revolution and for a victorious advance of the cause of socialist construction, which is deepening and developing.

Attaching significance to the position and role of the functionaries in revolution and construction, by decisively improving their commanding capabilities and organizational skills, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have done all the favors to them to ensure that they will successfully carry out their revolutionary duties and missions.

Thanks to the wise leadership and consideration of the party and the leader, our functionaries not only have significantly grown up to become able commanders who vigorously organize and command the struggle of implementing the party's line and policy by standing at the head of the masses, but are also fully displaying their ability and talent in the rewarding struggle to realize the party's cause.

A work style of deeply thinking and thoroughly implementing the party's policy at the highest level; grasping in detail the situation of lower echelons and, based on this, planning and coordinating substantial organizational work; and planning and waging all tasks in a creative and bold manner while loyally upholding the intent of the great leader and the party are being enhanced among our functionaries today. Our functionaries have always used their brains to establish concrete ways and ideas to implement the party's policy, set forth a clear goal and detailed assignments when they carry out organizational work, and planned and coordinated their work so that everyone can vigorously move with creative zeal. Guiding functionaries who possess tested and experienced commanding capability have made it their important task to grasp in detail the situation of lower echelons, effectively used the experiences of those units where work is properly carried out, generalized them in a timely manner, and have firmly grasped and given substantial help to those units where work is not properly

carried out. Thus, our guiding functionaries have seen to it that all units and functionaries greatly contribute to carrying out the great march of socialist construction. As a result, every site of socialist construction to implement the far-sighted plan of the great leader and the party is seething with our working people's revolutionary zeal and new changes and exploits are being created there.

The innovational success at the construction sites of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potassium fertilizer complex, and Kwangbok Street, and the sites of other major construction projects, where the great march of socialist construction is being vigorously accelerated, cannot be thought of apart from the devoted struggle of our heroic working class or of the struggle of our guiding functionaries who are reliably leading the masses with their skillful organizational ability.

There is no limit to the functionaries' leading ability and their capability of organizing the masses. As the society further develops and socialist construction further advances, it is imperative that functionaries possess a more skillful guiding ability and a more proficient capability of organizing the masses. This is an inevitable demand.

Only when functionaries make strenuous efforts can combat ranks display great strength. With lofty revolutionary-mindedness, functionaries should boldly command and push ahead the work of implementing the tasks elucidated in the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee. By so doing, functionaries should vigorously open a breakthrough of their advance and create constant innovations and leaps in socialist construction. Economic guiding functionaries should plan and coordinate economic organizational work astutely and greatly enhance the superiority of the Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system. Toward this end, all guiding functionaries should decisively enhance their ability and commanding capability in conformity with the demands of the constantly developing revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: "In order for revolutionaries to perform their missions, it is imperative that they firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the world and possess the knowledge and ability necessary for reforming nature and society."

The functionaries' guiding ability and organizational capability requires first of all their politico-theoretical and technical-administrative knowledge. When they possess this broad knowledge, functionaries can perfectly handle all problems politically and administratively and organize and lead the masses properly and skillfully. Therefore, functionaries should firmly arm themselves with the theory of the *chuche* idea and should be acquainted with their tasks.

Only when they are firmly armed with our party's ideology, theory, line, and policy and are firmly prepared with them administratively and practically can our functionaries organize and fulfill their assigned tasks in an outstanding manner and bear substantial fruition from them.

Along with this, in order for functionaries to possess proficient and skillful organizational ability, it is important that they perfectly grasp and understand the situation of lower echelons.

Grasping and understanding the situation of lower echelons in detail is indispensable in carrying out organizational work in a substantial manner and in correctly settling all problems that arise in their work in conformity with the demands of the real situation. Only when functionaries perfectly grasp and understand the situation of lower echelons can they not only find out and grasp knotty problems in lower echelons in a timely manner, but also give necessary help to functionaries at lower echelons in resolving these knotty problems.

When functionaries check and grasp the situation of lower echelons, they should thoroughly check and grasp it from all angles. By so doing, they can avoid subjectivism and bureaucratism in grasping the situation of lower echelons.

Also, functionaries should deeply master the leadership art of our party which the great leader created and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched.

The *chuche*-oriented art of leadership that the respected and beloved leader created and which our party has further developed and enriched is a very valuable asset for communist revolutionaries to follow and emulate.

By deeply mastering the *chuche*-oriented art of leadership and actively embodying it in their practical activities, our functionaries should thoroughly prepare themselves to become revolutionary fighters of the party who possess high commanding ability and outstanding organizational capability.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people, cherishing in their hearts firm faith in victory and great ambition, are now vigorously accelerating the great march to complete the militant task elucidated in the new long-range plan and the letter of the party Central Committee.

All functionaries, party members, and working people should brilliantly consummate the party's glorious cause, the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, by uniting as one around the party and the leader more firmly than ever and by more vigorously accelerating, with high revolutionary-mindedness, the great march of socialist construction that has already begun.



**Daily Marks Anniversary of June Struggle**  
*SK1406012088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2218 GMT 9 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June editorial: "Let Us Achieve Independence, Democracy, and Reunification in the Fighting Spirit of the June Struggle"]

[Text] It has been a year since the June anti-U.S., antifascist resistance, which occupies a shining place in the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean people, who rose up against the so-called 13 April measure of traitor Chon Tu-hwan declaring a change of government under the then fascist Constitution, which ignored the popular masses who called for revision of the Constitution in favor of a direct presidential election system, transformed into mass anti-U.S., antifascist resistance on 10 June last year when traitor No Tae-u was nominated as a presidential candidate.

The resistance, in which a total of 3 million people of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, office workers, urban dwellers, religious figures, and (?individual personages) participated, in approximately 40 cities, including the provincial capitals from Seoul to Cheju and all universities throughout South Korea.

Calling out slogans for such things as overthrowing the dictatorship, abandoning the idea of defending the current Constitution, revising the Constitution in favor of a direct presidential election system, opposing U.S. interference, expelling the U.S. imperialists, and promoting national reunification, the popular masses who joined in the resistance punished an approximately 100,000-strong police force that had been rushed in to suppress various parts of the country by showering them with rocks, raiding and destroying police boxes, puppet government offices, and the DJP local chapters, and burning police vehicles and equipment used for suppression.

The June resistance was a patriotic and democratic popular resistance against the United States and fascism in which the people of all walks of life jointly fought against the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the military fascist rule and for realizing a turn of society into one governed by independence and democracy.

Through the resistance, the South Korean people demonstrated that they were not dead, but alive and no force on earth could overpower the strength of the popular masses struggling for independence.

Through their stubborn struggle, those in the resistance threw the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u fascist military clique into an uncontrollable state of uneasiness and terror and cracked open a great schism in the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule.

Realizing that they were in no position to withstand the wave of the popular masses' enormous and fierce resistance, the oppressors announced, with a white flag in their hands, the so-called 29 June measure designed to bring the situation under control, as they had no choice but to dismantle the 13 April measure they had claimed could not change, and then announced promises for democratization centered on revising the Constitution in favor of adopting a direct presidential election system.

This was the fruition of heroic resistance by the broad range of people of all walks of life, including the youths and students, as well as a victory attained by the South Korean democratic forces on the way to independence, democracy, and reunification.

Although it has been a year since the June resistance, the slogan of overthrowing the dictatorship that the masses in the resistance cried out remains unfulfilled and none of their goals for democratization have been attained.

Traitor No Tae-u's measure to bring the situation under control, which was nothing but a deceptive advertisement that the dictator used to cover over the wounds in the face of the burning flames the resistance had written to gain breathing room, was nothing but a strategy for temporary retreat.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u regime, which had to come out with a white flag, being unable to resist any longer the powerful hot wind of the people's resistance, prolonged the military government by staging a farce election using suppression and fraud behind the signboard of a peaceful transfer of power under the U.S. imperialists' instigation and manipulations. Hence, despite the yearning of an absolute majority of the people to terminate the military government and establish a civilian government, the military fascist rule continued in South Korea, thereby the bloody resistance, receding far away from the people's desire.

The No Tae-u military fascist elements are cunningly maneuvering, wearing the mask of democratization to calm the people's heightening struggle. However stern reality clearly shows that the present South Korean regime is a subjugated flunkeyist traitorous regime, just like the preceding anti-people regime, that leaves national sovereignty entirely in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, and a military dictatorial regime that engages in anticommunist fascistization and division.

The military fascist clique babbles about dialogue and national exchange, raving that reunification is their major objective, but in reality they have challenged our proposal for a North-South joint conference for national reconciliation and unity and the South Korean people's heightening moves for reunification in alliance with communism by further increasing the vicious anticommunist and anti-Republic smear campaign and war maneuvers under the pretext of Olympic security. They ruthlessly suppress even the patriotic acts of students who

call for North-South student talks. Truly, the prolongation of the military government by the military hooligan traitor No Tae-u is a betrayal of the yearning of the brave fighters of the June resistance and intolerably strangles the people's aspiration for democratization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Experience has again confirmed that as long as the U.S. colonial rule continues in South Korea, neither the people's demand for democratization nor their yearning for social change will be realized.

The lesson learned from the June resistance teaches, above all, that to achieve their yearning for independence, democracy, and reunification, the South Korean people should wage a daring pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for independence to the end to terminate the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and interference in their internal affairs and to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

As has been known, when last year's June resistance led to a serious political situation in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists directly involved themselves and sought to find a solution to the problem. It is well known to the world that although traitor No Tae-u's measure for political solution and the military dictators' farce of a transfer of power were announced in Seoul, the scenarios were provided by Washington.

To maintain and prolong the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea is the invariable basic demand of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea. History does not know any case in which imperialists presented the people with freedom and democracy and stepped down peacefully. Imperialism will never abandon its domination unless it is forced to step down. If the South Korean people had rejected the deceptive 29 June declaration during the June resistance last year and waged a struggle to the end to terminate the military fascist dictatorship and the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists manipulating it, their yearning and expectations for democracy and the establishment of a civilian government would have been realized.

The South Korean students and people of all strata are now waging a more active struggle for democracy and to build a civilian government, utilizing the lessons learned in the June resistance, putting forward the anti-U.S. slogans for independence, combining this struggle closely with the struggle to terminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The South Korean people will wage a more vigorous anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of interfering in internal affairs and to have the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should stop their domination over and interference in South Korea before they are forced to leave by the South

Korean people's greater anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance, and withdraw immediately from South Korea, taking along their aggressive forces and nuclear weapons.

The June popular resistance and ensuing developments teach that if the South Korean people are to achieve their desire for independence, democracy, and reunification, they should overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and the military dictators through all-people resistance. There exists in no way a compromise between democracy and fascism. There exists no precedent in which democracy was achieved through compromise with fascism. There exists no precedent in which fascist dictators stepped down from power by themselves.

Traitor No Tae-u has revoked even his pledge for democratization that he would step down from all public offices if he fails to carry out democratization. Holding aloft the slogans to overthrow the dictatorship, the South Korean youths, students, and people will vigorously wage the struggle to overthrow No Tae-u's military fascist rule to the end and will win freedom and democracy without fail.

The way to alleviate tension and achieve a breakthrough for peace and reunification in our country is to carry into effect our proposal for a North-South joint conference and to realize bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks among representatives of political parties, groups, and the various strata in the North and the South for the sake of national reconciliation and unity.

All the Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas who desire the country's peace and reunification should actively struggle to arrange wide-ranging negotiations such as a North-South joint conference and should resolutely oppose and reject the South Korean rulers' maneuvers to block the way of wide-ranging negotiations, to monopolize dialogue, and to abuse it for sinister political purposes.

If the South Korean rulers ignore and reject our proposal for a North-South joint conference, block North-South student talks, and, thus, continue to dash along the road of confrontation and division, running counter to the trend of the times, they will not be able to escape greater condemnation and rejection from the nation.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, preserving peace there, and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are precisely the national will of our people. No one can block our people's advance for peace and reunification. We will achieve the lofty, historic cause of the nation through the unity of the patriotic forces in the North and the South.



**SKNDF Marks June Resistance Anniversary**  
*SK1606043788 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation*  
*in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 7 Jun 88*

["Text" of 1 June article by the Propaganda Department of the SKNDF Central Committee: "Let Us Bring About the Dawn of Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Through a Second June Mass Resistance Struggle"—read by announcer]

[Text] Today our masses are greeting the first anniversary of the historic June mass resistance struggle which decorated a chapter in the history of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship national salvation struggle in this country.

The June resistance struggle of all masses, which erupted with the struggle against the No Tae-u group's plot to extend military dictatorship as an occasion, was an explosion of indignation accumulated against the colonial fascist repressive system which has been maintained for as long as 40 years and was an expression of our masses' ardent desire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Because our grudge against outside forces and dictatorship was so deep-rooted and because our desire for independence, democracy, and reunification was so ardent, our masses shook the earth and sky with their shouts calling for the abolition of the constitution protection movement, the overthrow of the dictatorship, expulsion of the United States, and national reunification. Thus, they fought without any hesitation, dedicating their precious lives and youth to a national salvation altar by dashing into bloody battlefields where murderous tear gas canisters were falling like hail and armored cars rampaged.

The ranks of approximately 5 million resistance fighters who rose like surging waves throughout the country finally drove the military dictators to the cliff of their destiny and received the surrender documents from them.

Indeed, the June mass resistance struggle was a proud sacred battle which enabled our masses to win the first victory in their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and was a patriotic uprising that provided a new springboard in the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist national salvation movement by dealing the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and military dictatorial group a fatal blow.

The historic June mass resistance struggle, which displayed to the whole world the indomitable spirit of the passionate youths, students, and the masses from all walks of life in this country, again proved that no one with fascist suppression and deceitful tricks can block

the advance of the masses who rose in a just national salvation struggle and that if our masses fight in unity, we can certainly overthrow outside forces and the nation-selling traitor group.

The will and spirit of the democratic patriotic forces were consolidated several hundred times amid the flames of the fierce June resistance struggle and our forces of struggle grew immensely. However what are the changes on this land in the past 1 year since the historic June resistance struggle was waged?

Although the resistance fighters' patriotic shouts vigorously resounded the sky and earth and the blood shed by a number of nameless uprisers and patriotic masses including Yi Han-yol immersed the entire land, none of their aspirations have been achieved. The patriotic and passionate youths, students, and masses loudly shouted for and demanded an end to the military rule, achievement of democratic politics, eradication of U.S. colonial rule, the nation's liberation, elimination of North-South confrontation, and acceleration of peaceful reunification.

However, what has come to this land are the deepened and more despairing national subjugation, the fatal atrocities of the fascist dictatorship, and the danger of permanent national division.

Traitor No Tae-u, who cooled off the heat of the June mass resistance struggle with the deceitful 29 June declaration for democratization and usurped with the 16 December illegal and fraudulent elections, the worst elections in history, the fruit of the constitutional revision for a direct election system which our masses realized with blood, ran amok to rebuild the foundation for colonial dictatorship which is driven into a crisis on all sides, even nullifying his own pledges.

Traitor No Tae-u, who should have been judged by the people a long time ago as the ringleader of the 12 December military coup and the Kwangju massacre, still holds the seat of power and is desperately obstructing the investigation into the truth of the Kwangju incident and punishment of the ringleaders while raving about the settlement of the Kwangju incident. He still has more than 1,000 political prisoners of conscience in prisons while propagandizing the release of detainees. He arrests, punishes, and searches at random the patriotic masses from all walks of life who call for democratic politics, independence of the nation, and national reunification, mercilessly striking them down with tear gas canisters and clubs while raving about acceptance of popular opinion.

The No Tae-u fascist group is now attempting to even completely block and suppress the funeral for the martyr who offered his life on the altar of patriotism in such a violent way as mobilizing tens of thousands of policemen

to surround the site of the funeral, while scheming to stifle with the tear gas the conscience of the masses who are determined to carry on the will of the deceased.

Although it pays lip service to North-South dialogue and reunification, the No Tae-u ring is, in reality, running at full speed toward more vicious anticommunist confrontation and toward perpetuating national division. The ring is now scheming to pave the way for prolonging the dictatorship and to build a high wall of national division and of hostility and jealousy by unilaterally hosting the Olympics at any cost, trampling underfoot the desire of the people who want to achieve national reconciliation and unity through the cohosting of the 1988 Olympics between the North and South.

The ring did not hesitate to even undertake such antinational acts as blocking, under unjust pretext, the holding of the 10 June North-South student talks that our patriotic students had proposed and pushed ahead out of a single-minded desire for reunification.

What is more, at a time when the aspirations of the masses in the North and South for reunification is surging ahead on a scale as yet unseen, the No Tae-u ring is now leading the tension between the North and South to the brink of war by staging more vicious anticommunist and anti-North campaigns and endless war exercises of northward invasion and by building up the military, while running riot to wipe out our country from the global village by endlessly introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea.

While advertising the arrival of a new era of national self-respect, traitor No Tae-u has not only earnestly begged for an indefinite stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea and even imposed on our people the burden of sharing the increased cost of stationing the U.S. forces in South Korea, but he is also devoted to undertaking such traitorous acts as actively responding to the brigandish U.S. demands that South Korea open up its markets. This is what has followed the historic June popular resistance and the true picture of the enormous change in terms of quality that traitor No Tae-u claims has followed the 29 June declaration.

The grim situation that has now spread in South Korea's political climate mercilessly mocks and insults the fallen patriots and martyrs who have laid down their noble lives for independence, democracy, and reunification as well as our popular masses who have put up a tenacious fight in the bloody struggle for national salvation. How can anyone whose hearts are beating with justice and whose minds are filled with burning patriotism remain a mere spectator to this grim situation?

It is quite natural for the popular masses of all walks of life, including the youths, students, working masses, off-stage figures, and religious figures to brand traitor No

Tae-u as another Chon Tu-hwan and raise high the banner of struggle in the conviction that there can be no reconciliation or compromise of any kind with the No Tae-u military group.

The No Tae-u military group, which is cornered to an extremely inferior political position in numerical terms under our popular masses' tenacious struggle, is now running riot to find a way out of the crisis facing its rule by splitting and undermining the democratic and patriotic forces and thoroughly defeating them based on a double-dealing strategy of subjecting the forces engaged in the movement to fascist suppression on the one hand and of attempting to strike a compromise with conservative opposition parties on the other.

In particular, they are trying to weaken the fighting spirit of the conservative opposition parties and are scheming to reduce them to a perfect accessory and a maid serving the DJP by tying the opposition parties to the framework of the National Assembly by seducing them with the calls for a successful hosting of the Olympics based on a compromise between the rival parties as a decoy.

However, among some of the opposition figures who up until the eve of the 26 April general elections claimed to serve their parties as common soldiers to overthrow the dictatorship and achieve national reunification as politicians heeding and reflecting public will are now creating a surprising scene of dancing to the No Tae-u ring's tune of cooperation and compromise, saying that they are opening a new phase of dialogue and compromise. This is nothing but a betrayal of our people who have sincerely supported the opposition party figures who declared that they would devote themselves to serving the popular masses for the sake of democracy and is nothing but a mockery to the democratic, patriotic forces that have fought a bloody struggle on the road of national salvation.

Because of the No Tae-u ring's double-dealing strategy and the ambiguous approach toward the ruling party on the part of some of the opposition figures at the upper echelons of their parties, our popular masses stand at the grave crossroads of having to choose between resistance and struggle and compromise and humiliation.

Reconciliation and negotiation with the No Tae-u ring precisely means surrender, betrayal, and self-destruction. No expectation or illusion should be harbored toward the No Tae-u military dictators. Struggle is the only true way to democracy and national salvation. Our masses must firmly oppose any negotiation or reconciliation with the military dictators. They must pave the way to independence, democracy, and reunification, which they yearn for even in their dreams, only through struggle. Vigorously carrying out the struggle against the military rule and for democracy as well as the movement for national reunification under the anti-U.S. banner of independence is precisely a supreme order given to our people by the prevailing situation and nation. Our



masses must give the No Tae-u ring, which has been driven into a corner, no chance to breathe but continue to unyieldingly carry out the resistance struggle of democracy to end the military rule.

At present, on the pretext of a successful Olympics, the No Tae-u ring is sharpening the dagger of fascism with a wicked intention of turning to an assault of devastation against the patriotic democratic forces after it has unilaterally hosted the Olympics by stabilizing the political situation by all means.

At this time if our masses fail to further fan the flames of the struggle, which has already been kicked off, to end the military rule, and fail to topple the No Tae-u military rule but become deceived by their tricks of negotiation, our patriotic democratic forces will suffer an irretrievable blow, and democratization work will have to retrogress far. All of those who truly desire to end the military rule should participate in the struggle to liquidate the No Tae-u military dictatorship without a moment's hesitation and should win victory in overthrowing the military dictatorship before the 1988 Olympics.

Probing into the truth of the resentful Kwangju massacre and punishing its ringleaders are the first step to realizing true democratic politics, and are a breakthrough in the struggle against the No Tae-u military government. Without the explanation of the Kwangju massacre the resentment of which can never be settled, neither the complete settlement of the Kwangju incident nor democratic politics can be expected.

Nonetheless, on the pretext that probing into the truth of the incident will deepen friction, instead of reconciliation, traitor No Tae-u, who is the fiendish murderer of Kwangju, is bestially suppressing the people's struggle to probe into its truth. Through compensations for the victims and the establishment of a memorial tower, he is attempting to conceal the horrible crimes of national butchery in the history of the past. This is a challenge to and an insult of the patriots fallen in the struggle on the road of patriotism, and our masses who love justice.

How can the national treacheries of killing thousands of innocent citizens, who shouted freedom, democracy, and reunification with naked fists, be settled through some monetary compensations, and be concealed in a memorial tower?

All people, no matter who they are, should turn out without delay in the struggle for a complete probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and for the punishment of its ringleaders, if they truly desire to settle the resentment of the Kwangju victims and to end the military rule and achieve democratic politics. By so doing, they should put traitor No Tae-u, who is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, on the trial of history and should sternly punish him in the name of the

fallen democratic patriots buried at Mt Mudung and in nameless hills and rivers across the country, and in the name of all of the patriotic and just masses.

Realizing the unconditional release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, and the reinstatement of their rights is an urgent and important task facing our masses. If those people of justice, who devoted themselves to democratization, national sovereignty, and national reunification, remain in prison, politics of true democracy is impossible.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u ring, which is a group of heinous jailers, says that it cannot accept our people's demand for the unconditional release of the political prisoners and prisoners of conscience. It shows no intention of fulfilling its pledge for the release of detainees. This shows that democratic reconciliation raved about by the No Tae-u ring is nothing but sweet talk to deceive the people. Our patriotic masses should even more doggedly carry out the struggle of justice for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, who are suffering in the prisons of the fascist hangmen, and for the reinstatement of their rights.

The struggle for the investigation and punishment of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic committed by Chon Tu-hwan and his family is precisely the struggle of exposing the crimes of No Tae-u, who is an accomplice, and of accusing him. With no exception, Chon Tu-hwan and his family, and traitor No Tae-u were deeply involved in all of those ultra-large power-abusing irregularities and frauds which were committed during the Fifth Republic, astounding the peoples of the world.

The No Tae-u ring, which is an incarnation of irregularities and frauds, in order to conceal its ugly frauds, is saying that the exaggerated irregularities and frauds of the Fifth Republic are spreading, and that the question of the irregularities linked with the former president should be courteously handled in consideration of the external prestige of the nation. Thus, it is rejecting the demand for a complete investigation of the irregularities committed by Chon Tu-hwan, and is openly defending him, while saying that there can never be the case of Chon Tu-hwan being expelled from the country like Marcos of the Philippines. Refusing the investigation of the irregularities and frauds of the Fifth Republic is precisely a writhe to conceal the crimes of No Tae-u, who is an accomplice. The masses of all strata should persistently struggle to completely expose the irregularities committed by Chon Tu-hwan, who dashed along the road of amassing wealth through irregularities and frauds, and those committed by his family and No Tae-u, who is his accomplice and is a chieftain of irregularities and frauds, and to put them on the trial of history.

The numerous fascist laws and huge oppressive organs are the important means to sustain the No Tae-u military dictatorship. Our masses should doggedly carry out the

struggle to abolish the heinous National Security Law and all other fascist evil laws and to dissolve all the oppressive organs.

At the same time, our masses should raise the flames of the struggle even more furiously in demanding a complete guarantee of the freedoms of the press, publication, association, demonstration, and strikes and all democratic rights. By so doing, they should eliminate the military dictatorship, which has relentlessly violated the basic rights of the masses for a long period of time, from this land forever.

Seeking national reconciliation and unity through the North-South cohosting of the 1988 Olympics and realizing multisided contacts and talks between the parties, factions, and representatives of all circles and strata of the North and South are an urgent task to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Opposing the unilateral hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and realizing North-South cohosting are a unanimous desire of all compatriots.

Nonetheless, the No Tae-u ring, under U.S. abetment, is trying to realize without fail the unilateral hosting of the Olympics in Seoul. A stand toward the North-South cohosting of the Olympics is a touchstone which shows whether one truly desires reunification or not. All patriotic masses, who truly desire national reconciliation and unity, should turn out together to block the unilateral hosting of the Olympics, which is linked to the permanent division of the nation, the war of aggression, and fascist dictatorship, and to realize its North-South cohosting.

The wicked ambition of the No Tae-u group of military dictators, which exploits North-South dialogue as a means of power security and national division, can never be allowed. The reunification of the fatherland can be achieved only by the active participation of all compatriots, not by any particular political party or any politician.

Today, the college students of the country, after proposing the holding of North-South student talks on 10 June to realize the cross-country grand march and sports games of North-South students, and the North-South cohosting of the Olympics, are striving to put it into practice. Opposition and religious figures, and women of the country are actively supporting and encouraging it, and are yearning for a plaza of mutual contacts with the politicians, religious figures, and women of the North. This is indeed something very desirable, which opens a bright vista for the future of reunification.

All political parties, factions, and people of all circles and strata, that truly desire reunification, should doggedly carry out the struggle to smash the No Tae-u ring's

schemes to oppose reunification and monopolize dialogue, and the struggle to realize the dialogue and negotiations of reunification with the political parties, organizations, and people of all circles and strata of the North.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is our masses' preferentially important task that cannot be delayed or neglected even for a moment. The United States is the real ruler of South Korea, the midwife that produced the birth of the No Tae-u military government, and the ringleader of the national division. The United States is indeed a cancerous existence against independence, democracy, and reunification. Accordingly, only through an active anti-U.S. struggle, can success be won in seeking democracy, civil rights, and national reunification, which the masses ardently desire. By linking the struggle to overthrow the No Tae-u military government and to end the national division with the struggle to end colonial subjugation and interference of the U.S. imperialists, all democratic patriotic forces should make the flames of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle to more furiously spread in this land.

The main targets of the anti-U.S. struggle are to probe into the truth of the U.S. instigation of the Kwangju massacre, to oppose U.S. pressure for market opening, to oppose the sharing of the costs for U.S. troops in South Korea, and to demand the liquidation of nuclear bases and the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The unity of democratic patriotic forces is the key to victory in the national salvation movement. The dawn of independence and the new day of democracy and reunification all depend on the unity of democratic patriotic forces. All democratic patriotic forces should pool their strength and unite by overcoming the differences in their ideologies, organizations, religions, and factions. In particular, those opposition politicians, who have created obstacles on the road of democratization by turning away from the people's opinion, by seeking only their personal interests and their party's interests and lines, should fulfill the missions of opposition politicians by repenting and awakening themselves and by achieving genuine unity.

The political situation is favorable to our struggling masses, and the fighting spirit of the masses is high. The month of June, which recorded an immortal feat in the history of the anti-U.S., antifascist resistance struggle for national salvation, is again calling on our masses to the plaza of the resistance struggle. Through the second June mass resistance struggle, let us create a new history of independence, democracy, and reunification in this land.

**Article Calls for Second Resistance**  
*SK1606114088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Achieve a Second June Mass Resistance"]



[Text] Our heroic masses who, with a strong storm and surging waves, erupted the historic June mass resistance, which has recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of the anti-U.S and antidictatorial resistance for national liberation of this country, significantly greet its first anniversary today. In retrospect, the all-popular June mass resistance, which erupted with the struggle against the fascist group's plot to block the road of democracy through the criminal 13 April measure to protect the Constitution and to prolong the military dictatorship through the election at the 10 June DJP convention of No Tae-u as a presidential candidate as an occasion, was not only an expression of the people's indignation against the colonial and fascist oppression that have continued for almost a half century, but was also an eruption of our masses' burning desire to live in a new society devoid of foreign forces and division.

Therefore, our masses rose up as one and gallantly turned out in the bloody battles where tear gas bombs and armored cars were rampant, while crying out for the abolition of the protection of the constitution, overthrow of the dictatorship, expulsion of the United States, and national reunification. Thus, they gallantly fought, sacrificing their noble young lives for national salvation, and finally got a declaration of surrender from the fascist dictators.

Indeed, the June mass resistance was a proud event which achieved victory in our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification for the first time. It was also a patriotic and nation-loving event that not only dealt fatal blows to the U.S. imperialists and the military dictatorial group, but has also provided a new turning point in our masses' national salvation movement.

Through the June mass resistance our masses have confirmed the truth that no fascist suppression can block the great march of the masses and that if the masses of all strata firmly unite and struggle they can smash any stronghold of fascism.

However, how is today's situation of South Korea, when 1 year has passed since the June mass resistance? What our hot-blooded youths and students and patriotic masses cried out and urgently desired during the June mass resistance was bringing an end to the military rule and realization of democratic politics. However, none of their desires have been realized.

Traitor No Tae-u, who barely escaped ruin thanks to the letter of 29 June declaration of surrender that the White House handed over to him in fear of the angry masses' June resistance, and who trampled underfoot the fruition of the constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system, that our masses won in blood, through the fraudulent 16 December election, not only has completely revoked his election campaign pledges, but has also frantically run wild to rebuild and strengthen the colonial and dictatorial foundation.

Traitor No Tae-u, while clamoring about healing the Kwangju incident, has desperately opposed investigation into the truth of the incident and punishing its culprit. While noisily talking about releasing detainees, he has imprisoned thousands of political prisoners—prisoners of conscience. While talking about putting an end to what he calls the era of oppressing the people, he has detained, punished, or ferreted out numerous patriotic masses who desired independence, democracy, and reunification. He has gone so far as to rain tear gas bombs and clubs upon those who participate in memorial services for martyred patriots.

The No Tae-u ring has frequently talked about North-South dialogue, reunification, and the like, but actually it has traversed the road of national antagonism and permanent national division. The No Tae-u ring has schemed to unilaterally host the Olympics at any cost while trampling underfoot the desire of the nation to achieve national reconciliation and unity through cohosting the 1988 Olympics in the North and the South, thus attempting to further strengthen security of power and build higher the barrier of national division. Furthermore, it is frantically trying to block realization of our patriotic student-initiated North-South student talks using unwarranted excuses.

The No Tae-u ring is also further aggravating tension between the North and the South through an unprecedentedly vicious anticommunist and anti-North campaign, an adventurous war exercise commotion for a northward invasion, and a reckless military buildup commotion. Thus, it is throwing a wet blanket over the ever-growing desire for reunification among the masses in the North and the South.

While talking about national dignity, self-respect, and the like, traitor No Tae-u has not only begged for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, but has also sharply increased the expenses for maintaining the U.S. forces that occupy South Korea and has imposed these expenses on our masses. He has also committed the treacherous act of actively accepting the Yankees' demands for opening South Korean markets.

Indeed, the reality unfolded in this land today mercilessly mocks and defiles numerous patriots, including martyred fighter Yi Han-yol, who struggled for independence, democracy, and reunification during the June mass resistance. This is why our hot-blooded patriotic students and people of various strata are now more strongly triggering the stormy wind of their struggle, stressing that any form of reconciliation or compromise with the No Tae-u ring should not be allowed.

The No Tae-u military fascist ring, which has been driven into a predicament, is now resorting to the cunning double-dealing tactics of suppression and appeasement in a bid to patch the serious crisis it faces today. It is now intensifying the suppression of our masses' movement by mobilizing various oppressive



forces, including combat police forces, under the pretext of holding the Olympics in a stable atmosphere. It is also scheming not only to soothe the opposition parties on the excuse of reconciliation and compromise in a bid to make them the hand maidens of the DJP, but also to appease the democratic and patriotic forces in a bid to destroy them one by one.

The No Tae-u ring is now not only scheming to stabilize the current political situation and, thus, host the Olympic games smoothly through a so-called compromise between the ruling and opposition camps, but is also grinding the sword of fascism to launch an all-out offensive in a bid to mop up and smash democratic and patriotic forces after the Olympic games.

Under these gloomy circumstances, if our masses delay or renounce their struggle after being fooled by such cunning tactics of the military dictatorial group, a dreadful, dark period of subjugation and fascism will come to this land and the darkness of national division will become more dense.

Such being the situation, some opposition figures are now about to open a new turn of so-called ruling-opposition cooperation by taking the hand of cooperation and compromise extended by the No Tae-u ring. They have expressed willingness to actively cooperate with No Tae-u's maneuvers to host the Olympics unilaterally. They have gone so far as not only throwing a wet blanket over the patriotic students' reunification movement, but also openly supporting No Tae-u's antireunification schemes of trying to unify the channels of North-South dialogue under the control of the government in a bid to monopolize dialogue for reunification.

This is indeed a breach of faith and an insult to our people who have sincerely supported those opposition politicians who have struggled against dictatorship and for reunification according to the people's will.

Reconciliation and compromise with the No Tae-u ring are synonymous with surrender, betrayal, and self-ruin. Struggle is the only way to achieve our masses' desire for national salvation. The present situation urgently demands that our people smash the military dictators' cunning compromise tactics and more vigorously wage the struggle against military rule and for democracy and national reunification holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle of independence.

Our masses should continuously and more vigorously unceasingly wage resistance for democracy and against the military rule so that they can win victory in the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship before the 1988 Olympics.

Revealing the truth of the Kwangju genocide and punishing its main culprit is precisely the first step toward realizing genuine democratic politics. It is also a breakthrough in the struggle against the No Tae-u ring's

military rule. Without revealing the truth of the Kwangju incident and without punishing its main culprit, the Kwangju incident cannot be completely healed nor can genuine democratic politics be expected.

Therefore, everyone, if he truly wants to end the military rule and wants genuine democratic politics, should gallantly and vigorously turn out in the struggle to reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident and punish its main culprit. Thus, our masses should bring traitor No Tae-u, the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre, to justice by the people and sternly punish him in the name of those patriots who were sacrificed in the Kwangju uprising and in the name of the masses who love justice. It is an urgent task of our masses to struggle for the unconditional release of all political prisoners—prisoners of conscience—and for the reinstatement of their rights.

No one can talk about genuine democratization with fighters, who struggled for democracy, independence, and reunification by dedicating even their lives, in prison. All the people should more vigorously wage the just struggle to realize the immediate and unconditional release and reinstatement of all political, conscientious prisoners who are suffering hardship in the prisons of the fascist hangmen.

The struggle to investigate and punish the irregularities and corruption of Chon Tu-hwan and his family and the Fifth Republic is a struggle to indict the criminal acts of No Tae-u, the accomplice.

That Chon Tu-hwan and his family and traitor No Tae-u are involved, without exception, in every case of large-scale corruption and fraud that were committed by the Fifth Republic, taking advantage of the government authority, has been revealed to the entire world. The patriotic masses from all walks of life should wage a persistent struggle to examine the irregularities of Chon Tu-hwan and his family, who became millionaires through various frauds and corruption, and No Tae-u, their accomplice and the mastermind of corruption and injustice, and to drag them into the dock.

All the fascist evil laws and repressive organizations are the important means for No Tae-u to maintain the military dictatorship. Our masses should courageously wage the struggle to abolish all fascist evil laws, including the notorious National Security Law, and to dissolve all repressive organizations, including the Agency for National Security Planning. At the same time, our masses should more courageously struggle to demand extensive ensurance of all democratic rights, including the freedom of press, publication, assembly, demonstration, and strike, thus creating a new history that ends the military rule on this land.

The position toward cohosting of the 1988 Olympics by the North and the South is indeed a touchstone that decides whether one truly wants reunification or not. All the patriotic masses who truly wish the reconciliation

and unity of the nation should courageously rise in the struggle to check the unilateral hosting of the Olympics, which is linked with permanent division of the nation, a war of aggression, and the fascist dictatorship, and to realize the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South.

Our masses should frustrate the ambition of the No Tae-u splittist group, which assumes the North-South dialogue as a means for security of power and division of the nation to monopolize the dialogue, and should courageously wage the struggle to realize dialogue and negotiations for national reunification with all political parties, public organizations, and the people from all walks of life in the North. At the same time, our masses should support and encourage in many ways the struggle waged today by the patriotic youths and students to realize the North-South student talks.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a decisive precondition for achieving democracy, human rights, and national reunification. Our masses should struggle to investigate the crimes of the United States—the behind-the-scenes manipulator of the Kwangju massacre—calling it to account, to oppose the brigandish U.S. demand to open our markets and shoulder defense expenses, and to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to be withdrawn. Thus, we should make the flames of the torchlight of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle burn more fiercely on this land.

The unity of democratic and patriotic forces is the key to victory for the national salvation movement. All democratic and patriotic forces should attain genuine unity along the path of patriotism for independence, democracy, and reunification, transcending difference in ideas, organizations, and factions.

In particular, some politicians from opposition parties who have repeatedly changed their alignments, adhering to their own interests and factions and to the interest and strategy of their own party, should examine and awaken themselves and attain genuine unity according to the demand of popular opinion.

Today's situation earnestly demands that our masses sever the fascists' snare of compromise by recovering the spirit of the June resistance struggle and make the strong wind of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, antifascist struggle for democratization, and national reunification movement, again blow fiercely.

All patriotic masses should effect a new turning point in the sacred cause of independence, democracy, and reunification by giving rise to a second June resistance. Let us bring about a dawn of independence and democracy and a new day for reunification on this land with indomitable spirit.

### **Correct Forms of Struggle Elucidated**

SK1306073088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation  
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 5 Jun 88

[From the feature program "For a New Life", talk by Kim Chol-min: "Let Us Achieve the Popularization of the Movement by Selecting the Correct Forms of Struggle"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? It is a story debated so many times by the leading cores of our popular movement: that the correct forms of struggle should be adopted to popularize the movement. During this course, I think a unanimity of views has been made and some contributions have been made in popularizing the movement.

However, in some area of our popular movement, it can be said that there is still a phenomenon that the correct forms and methods of struggle are not selected and that it is difficult to mobilize a broad spectrum of the masses in struggle because of the immaturity of the leading core of the movement.

Accordingly, in this hour, I would like to once again discuss this problem.

As you know, along with having adequate struggle slogans, selecting the correct forms of struggle is very important to popularize the movement, because the extensive mobilization of masses of all circles depends largely on the forms of struggle.

The forms of struggle are the styles and methods of struggle to be adopted in fighting with the enemy, and their basic objective is to deal an even stronger blow at the enemy by mobilizing as many of the masses as possible in the movement. Thus, selecting the correct forms of struggle means selecting the most adequate styles and methods of struggle to mobilize as many of the masses as possible in the struggle. Accordingly, it can be said that selecting the correct forms of struggle to mobilize as many of the masses as possible in the struggle is one of the important factors that decide the situation of the movement.

In this regard, let us now discuss what should be considered important in selecting the correct forms of struggle to popularize the movement.

Above all, it can be said that it is important to select the forms of struggle by fully considering the consciousness of the masses, their preparedness, and their emotions and feelings. This is the most important requirement in selecting and using the forms of struggle.



As has already been mentioned, the basic objective of selecting the correct forms of struggle is to have the masses participate broadly in the struggle. Therefore, it can be said that the yardstick for the correct forms of struggle is whether they earn the masses' sympathy and support.

If the forms of struggle fail to earn the masses' sympathy and support, the broad masses' participation in the struggle cannot be expected, no matter how adequate the slogans of struggle may be. To earn the masses' sympathy and support, their consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feeling must be deeply considered in selecting the forms of struggle. If an excessively high form of struggle is adopted only through a subjective desire without considering the level of the masses' consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feelings or if an excessively low form of struggle is maintained, it is impossible to create the sentiment of sympathy among the masses, and this will seriously damage the mass movement itself.

In the past, in student movements and in some mass movements, some professors and employers were confined and beaten on charges of being reptile professors and evil employers; campus buildings and stores near demonstration sites were set on fire from firebombs that were thrown, thus displeasing the citizens; and the movement was isolated from the masses by its regard for violence as omnipotent. Or, on the contrary, nonviolence was persistently sought and, thus, it failed to induce the positive advance of the broad masses, although masses demanded a higher form of struggle and even firmer struggle.

It can be said these failures were caused by failing to specifically consider the masses' consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feelings. Therefore, to adopt the correct forms of struggle which will contribute to the popularization of the movement, the masses' consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feelings must be fully considered at all times.

I think the forms of struggle adopted and used during the historic June popular struggle last year eloquently show how many masses can be mobilized in the struggle if their consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feeling are fully considered in selecting the forms of struggle.

At that time, by considering the masses' consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feelings, the leaders of the struggle adopted the easiest and most readily available forms of struggle, such as having the masses turn off lights for 10 minutes, blow car horns, and ring church bells. At the same time, the high forms of struggle such as pan-national memorial gatherings and peace marches were adopted. Thus, 5 million people from all walks of life turned out in the struggle, and a serious blow could be dealt at the pro-U.S. military dictatorship.

To adopt the correct forms of struggle and make a broad spectrum of the masses turn out in the struggle, I think it is also important to adopt forms of struggle which will not give the fascist dictators any excuse for suppression.

Today, the military dictators have put the veil of democratization on the fascist dictatorial system and are propagandizing the so-called democratic development. But they are only watching for an opportunity to legally suppress the advance of the patriotic forces of democrats. With vicious schemes to counter the force of movement by isolating it from the masses and inducing it into a radical struggle, which is too early to stage, they infiltrate their agents and operatives into the ranks of the movement and make them spout streams of left-leaning remarks while disguised as activists under ordinary circumstances, but instead have them commit reckless violence when struggle is waged. Then, with this as an excuse, they charge the mass movement with being a left-leaning and communist-tolerating riot and try to obliterate it completely.

Thus, under these circumstances, as far as possible, forms of struggle must be adopted which will give the fascist ring no excuse for legal suppression and which can make even relatively low-consciousness and unstable circles willingly turn out in the struggle. In other words, reckless and radical forms of struggle that can invite the provocation of the fascist ruling force and can justify their bestial suppression of the patriotic forces of democrats should be thoroughly avoided, but forms of struggle that can be accommodated by the masses of all strata should be adopted.

Of course, it should be clarified that the radical forms of struggle mentioned here are entirely different from what is described as the left-leaning radicalism or violence the fascist group raves about in order to suppress the patriotic forces of democrats.

With the formidable means of violence, the group of military dictators has turned this soil into a wasteland of democracy and has relentlessly violated the masses' civil rights. But they still charge as an extreme riot the just resistance of our masses, who counter the attack of armored personnel carriers and tear gas canisters with naked fists.

Accordingly, by the radical and adventurous forms of struggle, I do not mean forms of struggle to counter such attacks of the enemy. I mean that adopting the forms of struggle unilaterally only through a subjective desire without considering the level of masses' consciousness and emotions and the level of the enemy's defiance and the schemes of the reactionary forces should be avoided and that adopting forms of struggle that can give the fascist group an excuse to suppress the people should be avoided.



In this regard, I think the phenomenon of encouraging firebomb attacks on public facilities, setting them on fire, and throwing home-made bombs is something to be watched.

In addition, to achieve the popularization of the movement by adopting the correct forms of struggle, the objective situation should be fully considered, and other matters should also be considered.

However, needless to say, considering the masses' consciousness, preparedness, emotions, and feelings and avoiding giving the fascist group any excuse for suppression are the two basic factors in adopting the forms of struggle.

The prevailing situation calls for our masses to more vigorously carry out the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. I believe the core of the movement should rack their brains to adopt the correct forms of struggle to win the victory of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist, nation-saving cause and to earn the broad masses' sympathy and induce their participation.

**Commentary Discusses Methods**  
*SK1606060888 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[From the feature program "Hour for Youths and Students", commentary by Madame Yun Chong-won]

[Text] Hello, youths and students: As has been announced, I will talk about [word indistinct] on organizing the student movement.

As you may know, it may not be an exaggeration to say that how to unite the movement of changing society with [word indistinct] greatly depends upon how you unite the broad masses, who are the driving force of history.

Essentially, how our youths and students become united in terms of their organization has emerged as an important issue in leading today's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification to victory. Only when the youths and students are united as an organized force can they ensure the mass nature of their struggle and their (?hope for victory).

Now, what must be done to achieve the cause of organizing the student movement? Of course, there can be various kinds of organizations for organizing the student masses, including legal, illegal, and [word indistinct] ones. However, the most desirable method at this juncture urgently requires that the student movement be more mass-oriented and that students be more in line with each other in actions that can be said to make the masses organized through legal organizations.

First of all, it is important to supplement and expand lawful student organizations such as the student bodies that are formed at every university, and to reinvigorate

their operation. The goal of organizing the masses lies in uniting the student masses in a single rank and then making them struggle with their united strength. Unity is at once strength, and for our students, no weapon is mightier than unity. Our youths and students who are members of a group known as the university enjoy favorable and practical conditions that enable them to achieve unity and crystallization (?within) their organization. In this context, forming a student body or a general student body at every university is very desirable.

Students, however, should not stop at organizing a student body. They should rally all the students at the university around this organization and then make its operation lawful and vitalize it. Students should completely achieve the lawful rights of the student body and make the student body self-governing, democratic, and mass-oriented. In addition, they should oppose all manner of restrictive measures and those that allow the government to interfere in their activities. This includes the five-point principles governing the student body which were created by the fascist group to restrict the activity of student bodies. They should also see that the student body becomes a self-regulating organization that struggles to speak for the aspirations, demands, and interests of students.

They should make the student body a mass-oriented organization that rallies all students of a university behind it by revitalizing the activity of academic, cultural, and sporting circles, as well as a [words indistinct] and an organization that functions as a rallying point, to the point where it stirs students to take up the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by crystallizing their will to fight.

Next, to further expand the student movement, it is imperative to form regional organizations and pannational organizations based on the student body established at each university.

Crystallizing the ranks of the student movement in terms of organization should be achieved in the process of expanding the student organizations and of strengthening them according to the demands of the [word indistinct] mass movement.

For students to open their eyes to the sense of mission they bear before the times and the popular masses, and to become a powerful force for producing breakthroughs for the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation, it is imperative to expand and develop student organizations into a unified, federated organization that rallies all youths and students in the nation behind it.

Forming a nationwide united organization, in addition to expanding the breadth of the organization to the fullest extent and thereby turning the vast number of youths and students nationwide into a powerful fighting force, enables the organization to overcome spontaneity

and their tendency to split in the struggle, and to make those in the organization act in concert. It also enables it to fully display the organized strength and its united strength by organizing and directing the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in a way that advances toward achieving its goal. This demonstrates that a unified, federated organization of youths and students is a key to guaranteeing the new development and triumph of the student movement.

The fact that the formation of the National Confederation of University Student Representatives and the National Federation of Student Organizations has taken the lead in uniformly leading the student movement, and that the students display a sign of forming regional and nationwide federations based on student bodies that were established at every university at the start of the semester last spring, can be seen as a very noteworthy event in view of the organization of the student movement.

When the youths and students establish such [word indistinct] and nationwide organizations, and when all students in the nation are united as one, the student movement will display the might of united strength in its struggle and fully demonstrate its (?role) of producing breakthroughs for the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

This being the case, the youths and students should as a matter of course pay attention to the need to establish a nationwide, federal organization based on the student bodies already existing at each university, use these as the mass base, and develop them into more flexible organizations that function as a rallying point, according to the demands of [word indistinct] and practical [word indistinct].

### South Korea

#### Ministry on North's Offensive Strategies

SK1606015188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense said yesterday that North Korea has set up "five concentrative offensive strategies" designed chiefly to encircle and devastate South Korea completely.

Pyongyang's change in strategy against South Korea was divulged at a briefing on the defense and security of the nation for leaders of the three major opposition parties yesterday.

Attending the hour-long briefing session were Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party; Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party; Defense Minister O Cha-pok, and 60 key post-holders of the three parties.

The briefing was listed as the first of its kind ever.

A major general of the defense ministry elaborated that under the five offensives, the northern Communists were all-out to dilute the sense of security and anti-Communism of the South Koreans through launching a variety of peaceful political offensives against the south.

The security general maintained that North Korea had made an outright bid to create social confusion and disorder in the southern half of the country by spreading the influence of leftists and Communist sympathizers.

Pyongyang, according to the general, redoubled its efforts to establish an "underground" revolutionary power base in the south by making the most of its espionage agents.

North Korea continued to push ahead with its diplomatic offensive aimed largely at totally isolating South Korea from the international community.

He analyzed that the Pyongyang regime would order its war-fighting machine to attack the south when it considered the four offensive strategies were fully realized.

According to the briefing, North Korea has increased its military manpower from 400,000 in 1962 to 800,000 in 1987.

For a surprise attack, North Korea has increased its tanks and battle ships 5.4 and 3.9 times respectively over the past 25 years.

Military aircraft and artillery pieces went up 1.7 and 3.7 fold for the period.

North Korea has 65 percent of ground forces deployed forward, it disposed 57 percent of speed boats and 41 percent of combat aircraft much closer to the Demilitarized Zone.

[Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English on 16 June on page 3 carries a similar article and here adds: "According to the briefing, north Korea has stepped up its war preparedness by deploying SA-5 surface-to-air missiles near the Demilitarized Zone.

["All aircraft flying over the area north of Taejon City can be hit by the SA-5 missiles," a defense official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

["The ministry said north Korean troops are capable of launching a blitzkrieg against the south from their present positions, thus posing a serious threat to the security of the Seoul Olympics.

["To sabotage the Summer Games, it said, north Korea is colluding with international terrorist groups, including the Japanese Red Army.



["The ministry gave a national security briefing to leaders of the government party on May 20."]

**Meeting With U.S. Trade Minister Delayed**  
*SK1606072388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0718 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—A scheduled South Korea-U.S. trade ministers' meeting has been delayed at the request of Korean Government, a senior Trade and Industry Ministry official here said Thursday.

The meeting was originally slated for June 21-22 in Washington.

The official explained that the delay was inevitable since Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa has to attend the special National Assembly session around the scheduled conference period.

The official cited another reason behind the postponement, saying that major urgent bilateral trade issues have already been solved during the working-level talks held last month.

He speculated that the postponed meeting is likely to be held in September.

The trade ministers' meeting was to discuss pending trade issues, particularly Washington's request for increased access to the Korean market to help reduce the staggering American trade deficit which reached 9.8 billion dollars last year.

Also on the agenda were U.S. demands for lifting an import ban on foreign beef, easing import restrictions on wine and other farm products, and strengthening measures to protect U.S. intellectual property rights.

**Trade Mission To Leave for U.S. 22 June**  
*SK1606012388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0004 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—A Korean trade mission will leave for the United States early next week for a two-week tour for tapping new import sources in four U.S. cities, according to the Korea Trading Agents Association Thursday.

The mission, composed of 22 trading agents, will tour Dallas, Tex. St. Louis, Mo. Detroit, Michigan and Philadelphia, Pa. to purchase 200 million dollar worth of goods.

The mission to be led by Choe Sung-ung, vice association chairman, also plans to make about 60 importing agent contracts with U.S. exporters while in the U.S. from June 22 to July 2, the association said.

The dispatch of the trading agents is considered part of Korea's efforts to ease trade frictions between the two countries with the United States posting a trade deficit of 9.55 billion dollars with Korea last year.

**Exporters Urge U.S. To Improve Productivity**  
*SK1606020088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0139 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—The United States should make more efforts in improving productivity of its industry as a whole and enhancing international competitiveness rather than trying to pressure its trade partners to open their markets wider, a Korean exporters' group said Thursday.

It is unfair that the United States has been pressuring developing countries to open their markets wider, although more than two-thirds of its trade deficit comes from its trade with advanced countries, according to a report on U.S. trade situation prepared by the Korea Foreign Trade Association.

The report noted that U.S. trade deficit increase of 100 billion dollars with Japan, West Germany and other advanced countries during the 1980-1987 period accounts for 71.3 percent of its global trade deficit increase of 139.2 billion dollars.

A major reason for the growing U.S. trade deficit, despite massive appreciations of their currencies by the advanced nations, is that the U.S. manufacturing sector is losing its international price competitiveness because of low labor productivity, the report said.

The report said U.S. pressure on Korea, Taiwan and other developing countries in connection with its trade deficit seems to lack actual intended effect as well as fairness in its trade policy implementation since America's deficit has been largely incurred by its trade with Japan and other industrialized nations.

**Indonesia's Murdani Arrives in Seoul**  
*SK1606092388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0919 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Indonesian Defense and Security Minister Benni Murdani arrived here in Seoul on Thursday to discuss military cooperation and other issues between South Korea and Indonesia.

Murdani, who came here at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart O Cha-pok, had attended the Asia-Pacific conference on security held on Wednesday in Tokyo, Japan.



**No, Takeshita Hold Telephone Conversation**  
*SK1606083688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0832 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has promised South Korean President No Tae-u that he would solicit cooperation from six other participants of the Toronto summit for South Korea's successful hosting of the Seoul Olympic games.

In a telephone conversation he had with South Korean President No hours before his departure Thursday for the Canadian city, Takeshita also discussed with No South Korea's positions regarding the trade issues between the newly industrialized countries and the advanced countries.

Touching on those issues, No stressed that the advanced countries should consider specific situations facing a newly industrialized country before demanding it to open its domestic market. No emphasized that an excessive demand for market opening would not be conducive to the development of world economy itself.

Takeshita said that the agenda of the summit would include international cooperation for the safety of the Olympic games and the role of the newly industrializing countries in the world economy.

Meanwhile, Takeshita told No that he will send a high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official to South Korea in early July to brief the South Korean Government on the results of the Toronto summit.

**No Tae-u Meets Tsukamoto; Seeks Japan Visit**  
*OW1506150488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT*  
15 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 15 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u said Wednesday he would like to visit Japan and express his gratitude to various parties after the Olympic games are over.

No made the comment to visiting Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leader Saburo Tsukamoto.

No said he hopes such a visit can take the bilateral relationship "a step further" and reach a "partnership" between Japan and South Korea.

No had been invited by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in February, when Takeshita was visiting South Korea for the presidential inauguration ceremony.

The South Korean leader also said that he will ask Takeshita when he calls on Thursday to speak from the Asian standpoint on such matters as trade friction at the Toronto summit.

He said that although trade friction and pressure from the United States to open up markets will most likely be the focus of attention at the Toronto summit scheduled to begin on Sunday, the problems should be solved by discussion and mutual understanding.

On the possibility of North Korea attending the Seoul Olympics, No said he regrets North Korea refuses to attend, adding that he will continue to appeal for the North's participation.

South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met with Tsukamoto on the same day and discussed the importance of bolstering trade and economic ties with China.

However, Choe also said that relationship with China must be promoted cautiously since the Soviet Union may move closer to North Korea if China becomes too friendly to the South.

He said he is worried about possibly terrorist activities by North Korea during the Olympics, adding that the doors will remain open until the last moment for North Korea to attend the Olympics since its presence would mark an important turning point in North-South relations.

**Opposition Urges Japan's Support for Olympics**  
*OW1406223488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1358 GMT*  
14 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 14 KYODO—South Korean opposition party leaders here Tuesday afternoon called on Japan to lend its support to ensure the success of the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

The "three Kims"—Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP)—made the request in a meeting with visiting Japan Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leader Saburo Tsukamoto.

Kim Tae-chung criticized the ruling Democratic Justice Party for what he viewed as its half-hearted efforts to coax Pyongyang to take part in the games.

He cautioned that the security of the Olympics would be imperiled if North Korea does not agree to participate.

On the issue of the pro-Pyongyang Japan Socialist Party's hope for better relations with South Korea, Kim said that recognition of the existence of two Koreas on an equal footing by the largest Japanese opposition party is a fundamental starting point.

Tsukamoto also met with Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Yun, the second highest party leader after President No Tae-u in the ruling party, urged the Japanese Government to make more positive efforts to facilitate technology transfers to South Korea.

Yun told Tsukamoto that he felt the mounting pressure for further market-opening measures, being applied by the United States against newly-industrialized economies such as South Korea, is excessive.

Tsukamoto responded by saying he would request Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to deal adequately with the matter at the upcoming Toronto summit of seven industrially-advanced nations and in other forums.

The moderate Japanese opposition party leader met earlier in the day with South Korean industrialist Sin Pong-sik. Sin reportedly told Tsukamoto that South Korea hopes to contribute to the development of China's economy.

Tsukamoto arrived in South Korea on Sunday and is scheduled to return to Japan on Thursday.

**Soviet Students May Come for Olympic Games**  
*SK1606004788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] Some 40 Soviet university students may come to Korea this fall to observe the Seoul Olympics and the nation's cultural relics, said a Korea travel society yesterday.

Contacts are now going on between the Soviet Union and the Korea International Youth and Travel Exchange Society on the Soviet students' possible visit to Seoul, said a society official.

If things go smoothly, he said, the Soviets will come here aboard a Soviet Aeroflot jetliner for an 11-day visit starting Sept. 20.

It was not known whether other Soviet tourists will also come to Korea around the Games which start in Sept. 17.

The Soviet students, if they arrive here, will spend a lot of time cheering up the Soviet athletes.

They will also take time out to tour major tourist attractions in the Seoul area and Kyongju. They will observe industrial facilities, according to Chang Ik-hyon, a key member of the travel exchange society.

The detailed timetable for their stay in Korea will be delivered to the Soviet authorities if they decide to come here, Chang said.

It will be the first time for Soviet students to visit Korea for non-athletic events, he said.

If the visit of Soviet students materializes, Korean students could also go to the Soviet Union, and it will contribute to promoting the bilateral cooperation, he said.

The Soviet delegation to the 38th general meeting of the Federation of International Youth Travel Organization (FIYTO) asked the Korean mission to arrange for the visit of the Soviet students when they met in Rome Feb. 1-5, he said. Chang represented Korea at the meeting.

After returning to Korea, Chang asked the Korean government to allow the Soviet students to visit Korea.

At present, people from the countries with which Korea has no diplomatic ties have to acquire government permission when they want to visit Korea.

The FIYTO, based in Copenhagen, was established in 1951 with the purpose of promoting travels by students and youths and to expand bilateral cooperation among the member countries.

It has 68 member countries at present.

The Korea International Youth and Travel Exchange Society is a non-profit organization which is registered with the Foreign Ministry.

### More on Fifth Republic Irregularities

**Chon Denies Northrop Bribes**  
*SK1506000388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 88 p 1*

[Text] Former president Chon Tu-hwan has confirmed he met Northrop Corp. chairman three times but denied that he received bribes from the major U.S. aircraft producer over its attempted sale of F-20 fighters, a close aide to him said yesterday.

In an apparent response to recent U.S. media reports on the Northrop scandal implicating the presidential office of Korea, Chon made his own explanations available to the press through his secretary Min Chong-ki.

Min said the former president is planning to send various data regarding the controversial F-20 deal to the relevant government authorities and the ruling Democratic Justice Party in the near future.

The reports had it that Chon asked for \$8 million in bribes from Northrop chairman Thomas Jones in return for a purchase of F-20s, which did not materialize.



Chon was quoted as saying that he met Jones three times while he was in office. He intentionally made contact with Northrop in a scheme to have the upper hand in the purchase of F-16s from General Dynamics, a major rival of Northrop, according to Min.

Min said Chon recalled that General Dynamics had taken a high-handed stance in the sale of its new F-16s.

Chon first met Jones in January, 1981, during his first U.S. trip as president. At that time, Chon shared the head table with Jones during a dinner hosted by Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley.

Chon recalled that Jones was invited to the banquet because of his close friendship with President Ronald Reagan. During the banquet, there was no talk of the sale of F-20s, however, Chon was quoted as saying.

Another meeting with Jones took place in Seoul in July, 1981, when Jones paid a courtesy call on Chongwadae.

At the second meeting, the two acquaintances had a conversation on the health of President Reagan after he was shot by a would-be assassin and on other incidental matters.

The third and last meeting took place in Hawaii in April, 1985, when Chon visited there on a stopover from a U.S. trip.

Earlier, Chon had been informed of Northrop's detailed offers to Korea for the sale of F-20s through Pak Chong-kyu, then a member of the International Olympic Committee.

In a letter sent to Chon, Pak said that Northrop assured him of unusual favors for Korea if Korea purchased F-20s.

The letter said Northrop promised the construction of an F-20s assembly plant in a joint venture with the ROK and the company's help in arranging overseas projects for Korean construction businesses.

It went on to say that 800 of the projected 1,000 F-20s to be assembled locally could be sold to third countries.

After receiving Pak's letter assuring Northrop's favor for Korea, Chon told then defense minister Yun Song-min and then Air Force chief of staff Gen. Kim In-ki to study the purchase of F-20s.

However, through the meeting with Jones in Hawaii, Chon realized that Northrop's offer to Korea was impracticable.

Thus, he left the matter of the purchase of F-20s to the discretion of a working-level committee of the ROK Air Force.

The special panel concluded that F-20s were unsuitable for the ROKAF [ROK Air Force], especially after crashes involving two of the three F-20s, produced for a trial operation, in Korea and Canada.

Through bargaining with Northrop, Korea was able to purchase General Dynamics' F-16s at drastically-reduced prices, Chon was quoted as saying.

Min said \$4 million out of the \$6 million Northrop Corp. claims to have been funneled into Korea has been confirmed to have been deposited in a third country bank. Ex-president Chon has nothing to do with the rest of the alleged lobbying fund, Min said.

Rep. Kim In-ki, former Air Force chief of staff, meanwhile, said he visited the United States in May, 1986 upon instruction from Chon to confirm the alleged Northrop offer contained in Pak Chong-kyu's letter.

In meetings with Northrop executives, Kim, now a Democratic Justice Party lawmaker, confirmed that the company in fact made no such offer. Upon his report, the deal was scrapped, the retired Air Force general said.

Min also denied rumors that Chon was planning to leave the country on exile. "Even if he had to stand trial under the worst circumstances, he would stay home," he stressed.

**Prosecution Will Not Start Probe**  
*SK1606021388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 16 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] The prosecution will not start an investigation of allegations of corruption during the Fifth Republic, a high-ranking prosecutor said yesterday.

The prosecutor, who wished to remain anonymous, said he believes now is not the right time for the prosecution to begin looking into the allegations.

"It is true that government agencies have been preparing data and other materials related to the alleged corruption cases in preparation for questions by lawmakers," he said.

The prosecution also has been collecting data related to the cases of ex-Saemaul leader Chon Kyong-hwan and former Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon, he said. Chon is a brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The prosecution will begin a probe into allegations of corruption only if evidence supporting such allegations is advanced by the National Assembly.



### Parties Colliding Over Probe

SK1606014988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The rival parties are on a collision course over the investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the alleged abuse of power by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan.

The three opposition parties are seen to be maximizing their political offensive against the government and the ruling camp by exposing the corruption charges against former president Chon, his wife Yi Sun-cha and their relatives.

However, the three opposition parties show some degree of differences in their approach on the probe into the wrongdoings of the past administration.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy laid bare 55 irregularities the Fifth Republic allegedly committed. The PPD revelation put focus on charges of "political corruption."

The PPD demanded probes into purchase of two presidential planes, lobbying for the domestic market opening to the U.S. products by former White House deputy chief of staff Michael Deaver, Chon Ki-hwan's meddling in the personnel management of the police. Ki-hwan is the older brother of the ex-president.

The largest opposition force also said it has deep suspicion that subwaytrains were imported at higher-than-market-price, thus resulting in chronic deficit in the operation of the subway networks.

It wants to know how much money the government spent for the hosting of the Seoul Olympics while it seeks to look into the mysterious role the Defense Security Command played in the formative days of the past republic.

The PPD also revealed undemocratic nature of the agricultural cooperatives in its management and forceful retiring of what it said innocent civil servants in the early 1980.

On the other hand, Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party put prime focus on the expose of the "economic corruption" of the past government.

The second opposition RDP seeks to dig up the mysterious fund raising for the Ilhae Foundation, and Yi Sun-cha's role in the lifting of greenbelt zone restrictions to allow her friends and relatives to construct buildings.

The three opposition parties said the probe into the past wrongdoings is not to make any political retaliation.

They said, however, there should be no sanctuary in the investigation and legal punishment for the past wrongdoings.

Especially, the PPD Tuesday asserted that ex-president Chon must be summoned and interrogated on the controversial Ilhae Foundation.

Kim Yong-sam has so far evaded direct comment on the punishment on the ex-president. He just maintained the position that the public opinion calls for full and through probe into any wrongdoings by anybody.

NDRP's Kim Chong-pil said he is not in a position to comment on punishment on a specific figure as the National Assembly has not started nor completed full investigation.

Kim Chong-pil said in private that the punishment of the ex-president is not desirable for the future of the nation.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is in a dire situation over the opposition offensive for the investigation into the Fifth Republic.

It is first dissatisfied with the "title"—the irregularities of the Fifth republic. It said the name gives the impression that the past administration is dotted with wrongdoings.

It said the title should refer to "all political corruption," hinting that the ruling camp will probe the wrongdoings of the opposition politicians if the opposition seeks to dig up the alleged irregularities of the past government.

It is adamant on insisting that ex-president Chon and his wife should be excluded from the probe. It backed away, however, from its earlier position and hinted that the Chons may submit written testimony to the probe team if necessary.

Obviously responding to the public pressure, the government and the ruling party said family members of the ex-president and his wife will be subject to legal punishment if anyone of them is implicated.

### DJP To Counter Allegations

SK1506004188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Jun 88 p 2

["Press Pocket" column: "Countermeasures"]

[Text] The DJP plans to set up a subpanel within the party to gather evidence to counter the opposition allegations of wrongdoings in the past.

Its original aim is to clear away various rumors of Chon Tu-hwan administration irregularities.

But ruling party executives feel entangled as the delicate issue, consistently and vigorously taken up by the opposition array, will eventually involve Chon himself, the very founder of the DJP seven years ago. Its unchanged position is that Chon should not be subject to either House investigation or subsequent punishment.

One official confessed, "We have to listen to an explanation of president Chon to wipe out remors, spread by the opposition. And who dare do so.?"

"I was embarrassed when I heard that he would not comply with the Assembly's possible written inquiry as well as request for direct interview," he added.

Meanwhile, he quoted a recent visitor to Chon's mansion in Yonhui-dong in Seoul as saying he was told that Chon would not leave the country anyway, denying a rumor about his planned exile.

Another DJP official expressed the view that government agencies will experience difficulty in examining alleged financial scandals involving relatives of Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha.

"They will not be encouraged to investigate them intensively at present, no more than four months after the expiration of his sevenyear term," he said.

He said in rather an optimistic manager that nothing will result but a series of verbal attacks between the ruling and the opposition forces, even if the investigative panel is formed at the Assembly.

#### **DJP Rejection Under Fire**

SK1506002988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition camp yesterday mounted censure against the ruling camp as the latter expressed clear-cut objections to any "direct" investigation into ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha's alleged corruption.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party denounced that the ruling camp was attempting to cover up the massive scandals allegedly perpetrated by the former presidential couple and their relatives.

The opposition asserted that the No Tae-u regime has shown that it has no genuine intention to liquidate the ill legacies of the Fifth Republic government and head for democracy.

The two opposition parties called for a thorough investigation into the expresident and his wife as well as a dozen relatives allegedly involved in the massive corruption scandals, in their separate statements.

The opposition statements recalled that President No Tae-u had pledged a thorough probe into massive malpractices perpetrated during the Fifth Republic government of Chon Tu-hwan, No's classmate at the Korea Military Academy.

No said in his campaign speech in the last presidential election, "There would be no sanctuary to the investigation and liquidation of irregularities in the past administration."

The remark of the then government party candidate was regarded as the expression of an intention to seek legal punishment against any persons who turned out to have been involved in corruption including ex-president Chon.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said, "The government party's opposition to the direct investigation of former president Chon runs contrary to President No's commitment."

"Now we have to doubt that the incumbent regime has a genuine intention to liquidate the ill legacies of the Fifth Republic and head for democracy," said the PPD spokesman.

The RDP resolved in a meeting of the Executive Council to devote all the party's energies to the thorough investigation of the corruption scandals of the Fifth Republic government "at the risk of the party destiny."

The RDP already requested the Justice Ministry to ban ex-president Chon and 16 others from leaving the country for their interrogation before a projected parliamentary panel set up to investigate the irregularities of the past administration.

"If the government allow them to depart from the country, our party will have to conclude that the government is attempting to cover up the scandals," the RDP warned in the statement adopted in the meeting.

The opposition camp is determined to call for the interrogation of ex-president Chon and other relatives involved in corruption in a parliamentary investigation panel to be formed during the ongoing extra full House session.

The governing Democratic Justice Party, for its part, is making desperate efforts to reduce the scope of irregularities to be investigated in the special House panel.

#### **PPD Urges 'Extensive Probe'**

SK1406013388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
14 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday called for an extensive probe into the irregularities and corruption former president Chon Tu-hwan and his family allegedly committed.



It suggested the invocation of the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs with regard to the malpractices and misdeeds the Chon family perpetrated during the Fifth Republic.

It claimed that Chon and his family must be stripped of passports to prevent them from slipping out of the country pending the completion of the proposed investigation.

The party argued that Chon must be summoned and interrogated in accordance with due criminal procedures.

A similar call involving Chon and his relatives was raised by the Reunification Democratic Party.

Obviously responding with growing opposition pressure Democratic Justice Party directed the relevant authorities to collect evidence on all allegations involving Chon and his family.

The ruling camp's action is designed to ascertain whether the much-talked-about allegations made by the opposition camp are substantial.

The government and the ruling DJP made it clear that they are opposed to any direct investigation into or filing formal indictment against former president Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha.

The PPD also demanded a full probe into the irregularities the nation's leading intelligence agencies are alleged to have perpetrated in the course of meddling in politics, press activities and student and labor movements.

It charged that the intelligence agencies conducted wide-ranging political surveillance, coordinated overall state affairs and meddled in the appointment of high-ranked civil servants.

The PPD claimed in a 77-page "report" that the Agency for National Security Planning spent one trillion won over the past seven years to suppress anti-government activities.

It also demanded full investigation into the Defense Security Command to expose its role in the formative days of the Fifth Republic.

The report, which was released after a meeting of key officers contrasts with earlier remarks by PPD president Kim Tae-chung who precluded criminal punishment for ex-president Chon.

The first part of the 77-page report deals with the alleged irregularities of Chon and his relatives. It said ex-president Chon diverted state funds to build his private home and village across the country.

It argued that Chon installed more than 100 in-laws and other relatives in key posts in the government and state-invested enterprises.

The PPD said the National Assembly should invoke its right to investigate state affairs immediately to investigate the alleged capital diversion abroad by Chon and all diverted funds must be returned to state coffers.

The report said a probe is required of an allegation that Chongwadae had a deal with former White House deputy chief of staff M. Deaver for the opening of the domestic market to U.S. products.

It charged that Chon Ki-hwan, older brother of the ex-president, was a king maker in the personnel management of the national police. Ki-hwan had served as a police officer.

Malpractices involving relatives of the former presidential couple, cited by the PPD included influence-peddling by Yi Kyu-tong, father of former first lady Yi Sun-cha, to obtain administrative favors in the fostering scenic sites in his hometown area.

Others on the blacklist were Chon Ki-hwan, elder brother of former president Chon; Yi Kyu-kwang, uncle of former first lady Yi; Yi Chang-sok, Yi's younger brother and; Kim Sang-ku, Chon's brother-in-law; all of whom were allegedly implicated in power-related irregularities.

Other malpractices included kickbacks in the construction of a nuclear power plant by the Korea Electric Power Corporation, administrative favors in the approval of Seoul Air International, and forcible solution of Kukje Corporation, and bribes in importing Seoul Subway electronic locomotives.

#### RDP Denounces Cover-Up

SK1406011388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
14 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday denounced the government authorities for "attempting to cover up corruption scandals" allegedly perpetrated by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won made the denunciation in his comment on the Justice Ministry's "authoritative interpretation" that political parties can not request an exit ban on specific persons.

The opposition party Saturday formally requested the Justice Ministry to ban overseas travel by ex-president Chon and 16 others allegedly implicated in massive malpractices during the Fifth Republic, the subject of projected inquiries by a parliamentary investigative panel.

"The Justice Ministry's response to our party's request for an exit ban bares the true intention of the incumbent regime to cover up or reduce the scope of the corruption scandals during the Fifth Republic," the RDP spokesman said.

Spokesman So went on, "The people are closely watching political developments and the government's response with regard to the projected investigation of the scandals.

"The government authorities should have taken preemptive measures against the possible flight of the figures involved before our party called upon it to ban their departure from the country," the spokesman said.

"Our action seeking to prevent those figures from leaving the country goes beyond legal arguments," the RDP spokesman added.

According to the Immigration Law and its enforcement decree, heads of relevant official organizations may request the Justice Ministry to ban specific persons from leaving the country, in case their departure is likely to deal considerable damage to the home country or when criminal charges are laid.

#### **RDP Vows Exposure of Corruption**

SK1106010188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party is ready to call upon government authorities to ban former president Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives allegedly involved in corruption from leaving the country.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam asserted yesterday that his party has secured proofs of massive irregularities perpetrated by the ex-president and his family members through its own investigations thus far.

"It is indisputable that the massive malpractices committed by them constitute crimes," the RDP president said.

But the RDP head did not elaborate on the suspicions the RDP was casting on the ex-president and his relatives' behavior.

The RDP has conducted its own investigation of the irregularities in a special party panel led by vice president Yi Ki-taek.

Yi told reporters yesterday that the panel members and party president Kim agreed on the need to seek an exit ban on the former president and his relatives before a special parliamentary committee starts full-fledged investigation.

Vice president Yi added that the party has yet to make a final decision on when and how the RDP will demand the government authorities prohibit those allegedly involved in the massive scandals from departing the country.

RDP president Kim, however, said that the party panel will present a letter calling for the government action to Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang soon.

The investigation of the scandals perpetrated during the Fifth Republic and the May 1980 Kwangju bloodshed is the focal point to be handled in the on-going extra full House session.

The ruling and three opposition parties agreed on the formation of five special panels to conduct parliamentary investigations into the malpractices of the Fifth Republic government.

The rival parties, however, showed sharp differences over the operation of the special panels and scope of the subjects to be investigated.

RDP president Kim went on, "The government should take all responsibility for problems to be caused when it does not accede to our party's demand."

Kim claimed that opinion surveys conducted by the RDP and other institutions showed that the people want the irregularities perpetrated by ex-president Chon and his family members to be thoroughly investigated.

Therefore, our party will devote itself to bringing the whole picture of the malpractices to light, Kim said.

The major irregularities to be investigated by the RDP special panel include financial scandals in the realignment of 82 major ailing businesses, a bribery scandal involving the Northrop Corp. of the United States in connection with the projected sale of its F-20 fighters, and Chon's alleged diversion of capital abroad.

#### **RDP Demands Chon Explain**

SK1606013988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday demanded that ex-President Chon Tu-hwan explain the massive irregularities allegedly perpetrated by his family members.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won commented on the denial of the former president of the report that he had received bribes from the major U.S. aircraft maker, Northrop Corp., over its attempted sale of F-20 fighters to South Korea.



Chon made the explanatory remarks to a recent report of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the Northrop scandal implicating the ex-president, through his secretary Min Chong-ki Tuesday.

The RDP spokesman said, "People are paying keen interest to the massive malpractices committed by family members of the former presidential couple along with the Northrop scandal."

**Students Attack Police Box Near Chon's House**  
*SK1506115988 Seoul MBC Television Network  
in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] At around 1900 this evening, approximately 20 students from Seoul National University [SNU], Yonsei University, and other universities, while chanting slogans, threw firebombs at the Yongung police box at Yonhui 2-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, which is approximately 100 meters from the private mansion of former President Chon Tu-hwan, and fled away. Police arrested 6 students, including Kim Paek-chol, a junior of the Department of Sociology of SNU, and confiscated approximately 50 firebombs and printed materials that they were carrying.

**Citizens Criticize Violent Student Activism**  
*SK1506004788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] In the wake of the recent violent wave of student demonstrations, voices critical of their actions are heard loudly arguing that students have crossed the line.

Citizens critical of the activist students claim that they are caught up in dogmatic self-righteousness and are very exclusive in their thinking.

The students have resorted to violence and physical force to push their cause in flagrant violation of the democratic rules for which they professed they would struggle.

Thus, the purity of the student movement is being smeared, causing even non-activist students and citizens to frown.

Critical people argue that the activist students lose no time in whacking those opposing their cause as "undemocratic," "anti-masses," and "anti-nation."

So deeply ingrained is their self-righteousness, that the activists do not give a hang about what action they must commit to pursue their goal, thus want-only engaging in what can be seen as vandalism.

The student activists claims went to the extent of demanding the expulsion of professors whom they arbitrarily branded as "running dogs" of the powers that be.

The activists tend to think that their violent actions are justified by their goals.

The violent nature of the recent student rallies such as funeral processions for late activist students and rallies for the promotion of dialogue between students of South and North Korea has led to doubting their claims to be democratic students.

Critical citizens argue what's the difference with "democratic dictatorship."

Recent violent student activities are as follows:

— On Sunday, about 1,500 students prowled through downtown areas following about 30 cars for about six hours during a funeral procession, hurling as many as 1,000 incendiary home-made bombs. They destroyed about 100 Olympic flags hoisted in Taehak-no.

— In May about 700 students of a university in Chonju straddled the railroad line, demanding compensation for the injuries students sustained from tear gas canisters fired by riot police.

— Students at a certain university in Seoul occupied the office of the president of the university for three days, demanding exemption of registration and tuition fees from the "reinstated" students. The students also demanded 500,000 won as consolation money for the students who were allowed back on campus after being expelled for their involvement in anti-government protests.

— At another university in Seoul, students squatted in the office of the president and the offices of other faculty members demanding expulsion of "incompetent" professors.

— Students of the law college of a university in Seoul demanded the expulsion of faculty members whom they classified as being incompetent. As their demand was not achieved, they wrote a letter indicating that they would quit school.

— Students of a university in Seoul destroyed the collection of books of a certain professor just because he was picked as a lawmaker under proportional representation system of the government party, the Democratic Justice Party.

**Students' Protests Paralyze Dongguk University**  
*SK1606011388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 16 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] Operations of Dongguk University have been almost suspended for 21 days because of the continuing occupancy of school buildings, including the office of the school president, by some 1,000 students.

The term-end test, scheduled to start June 13, has been postponed, and the school president moved his office to the school temple.

In an attempt to resolve the controversy, school president the Rev. Yi Chi-kwan, had an open discussion with student activists on the campus Tuesday, but failed to narrow differences on school management and other issues, including the weeding out "incompetent" professors.

Following the meeting, some radical students took out office equipment and classroom chairs and desks and set them on fire.

About 200 students at the private university started demonstrations on May 26, demanding that management make public operations of the school.

They also demanded that management allow students to participate in school operations and weed out some "incompetent" and "pro-government" professors.

Receiving little response from the school administration, they occupied about 10 school buildings on June 8.

The number of demonstrating students increased to about 1,000 during the period. Some 400 students at Kyongju College of Dongguk University joined the seizure.

**DJP Studies Ways To Solve Student Complaints**  
*SK1606013588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
16 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Tutoring by collegians may be allowed and the optional week-long training of male university students at frontline military outfits may be abolished.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is seeking anew the measures as part of ways to solve students' complaints, despite consistent objections by the relevant ministries.

DJP secretary general Pak Chun-pyong said yesterday that the government party would urge the Education Ministry again through an address at the National Assembly by chairman Yun Kil-chung to allow private tutoring.

"I feel tutoring is desirable to help ease university students' financial difficulties. But tutoring by teachers should remain prohibited," he said.

Another way to support collegians from the low income bracket is to permit universities to admit students in return for donations and use the money for scholarships, he said.

"But that alternative would bring about more serious repercussions among the less privileged than tutoring."

Tutoring was banned by the military junta, led by Chon Tu-hwan, in 1980 for "it has discouraged those who could not afford. "Hundreds of billion won was estimated to be used on tutoring annually.

The Education Ministry is still reluctant to revive the private tutoring system for mainly high school students aspiring for the very competitive university entrance exams.

The DJP secretary general also disclosed that the party is positively considering abolishing military training for male sophomores at forward units for a week.

The on-the-spot training is an optional course which shortens compulsory military service for enlisted men by one and a half months.

**DJP Nominates Assembly Committee Chairmen**  
*SK1606022788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 16 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The DJP floor-leader Kim Yun-whan won the party's nomination to head the National Assembly's Standing Committee.

Chong Tong-song, former chief secretary to the party president No Tae-u, was designated chairman of the Legislative-Judiciary Committee.

Other party nominees as head of the legislative committees are Chong Sun-tok for the Finance Committee; Pak Chong-su for the Foreign Affairs Committee; Kim Yong-son for National Defense Committee and Kim Chong-ki for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee.

The floor leader visited Chongwadae yesterday morning to obtain president No's endorsement.

They were subject to approval of a full National Assembly session.

**Business Relocation Overseas Encouraged**  
*SK1606020188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
16 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] The government will encourage domestic businesses to relocate their facilities in foreign countries to tide over sharp appreciation of the Korean currency against the U.S. dollar, a high ranking Trade-Industry ministry official said yesterday.

He said that the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) will play an active role in collecting information on overseas investment and arranging overseas investment.

The Export-Import Bank of Korea will be in charge of collecting information concerning financing and investment for smooth relocation of facilities with shaky competitiveness within the country.



Pak Un-so, director general at the Industrial Policy Bureau, made the remark in a speech on promotion of industrial restructuring at a conference of a private presidential advisory commission on economic restructuring.

To promote overseas investment by small-and medium-sized industries, Pak said, the government will provide loans carrying low interest rate under the initiative of the Export-Import Bank of Korea.

The government will extend an additional \$50 million for a total \$105 million in loans to them this year as a way to promote overseas investment, he said.

Small-and medium-sized industrial businesses will also be encouraged to diversify existing business lines which are less competitive or switch to new promising ones as other ways to cope with the strong won.

At the end of this month, the government will post 2,355 items it regards as promising manufacturing items for small-and medium-sized industry firms.

The items break down into 1,798 commodities whose localization in manufacturing is viable, 2221 items whose diversification of import sources can be changed altogether.

The government will provide financial and tax favors to those changing or diversifying existing business lines to promising ones, the official said.

A center for change of business lines or business diversification has been set up and is being operated by the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corp. to help them get access to information on related technologies.

In particular, he said, 60 billion won will be provided to 200 companies to help them switch or diversify business lines for the next three years.

During the latter half of this year, 20 billion won borrowed from the Petroleum Fund will also be distributed to 100 companies at an annual interest rate of 6.5 percent.

The government will undertake rationalization of declining industries such as shipbuilding, non-ferrous metals, Korea Heavy Industries and Construction (KHIC) and farming machinery through consensus in private and government sectors.

Pak said domestic shipbuilding industry has suffered losses of about 450 billion won for the last four years with KHIC in the red some 270 billion won in 1987 and four farm machinery makers owing 87.4 billion won for the last five years.

Declining industries will be advised to invest in facilities and to replace worn-out plant with new, while new entries will be banned from the declining industries.

The government plans to provide 290 billion won in loans to help declining industries replace obsolete facilities or enhance technology next year at an annual interest rate of 6.5 percent.

## Burma

**Soldiers Enter Rangoon Campus Following Unrest**  
*BK1506121388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1157 GMT  
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Rangoon, June 15 (AFP)—Soldiers entered the campus of the Arts and Science University (RASU) here Wednesday following fresh student unrest, witnesses said.

It was the second time that the Armed Forces had entered the campus in less than three months, after student riots spread across Rangoon in March.

Campuses, closed nationwide after the riots, reopened May 30 but tension built up as students prepared to commemorate the deaths of two colleagues in the March incidents.

Pamphlets have been distributed during meetings on the RASU campus but classes continued and there have been no reports of clashes, the witnesses said.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

**Japanese TV Film on Borneo Tribe Prompts Probe**  
*OW1506133288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT  
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 15 KYODO—The Japanese consul in the Malaysian state of Sabah, Hiroshi Yamaoka, met Sabah State Minister for Culture, Youth and Sports Kaduh Agundong on Wednesday over allegations that a Japanese television crew had filmed a documentary depicting a tribe in Borneo as savage headhunters who "bark like dogs."

Yamaoka, in a telephone interview from Sabah's capital of Kota Kinabalu, said he had conveyed a message from the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Fuji Telecasting Co. has denied the allegations.

He also informed Agundong that members from the Malaysian Embassy in Tokyo had gone to the television company's headquarters to view the tape filmed on May 27 in Tenom, 220 miles South of Kota Kinabalu.

The embassy is expected to send a copy of the film to the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, Yamaoka added.

Meanwhile, Agundong, who is a Murut, said a committee had been set up to investigate the allegations.

He said committee members will talk to Murut tribal members to find out if they were coaxed by the television crew to "jump around like orangutans" and "howl and bark like dogs," as stated in a report in the STAR newspaper, an English-language daily published in Kuala Lumpur.

"If it is true then I regret the incident. It does not reflect the true life-style of our people.

"We are no longer headhunters. That was in the distant past. There is nothing in our traditional dances or celebrations where we crawl around and bark like dogs," he said.

Agundong also expressed concern that such a depiction, if true, could damage the country's image abroad.

The STAR, quoting state district officer Johnny Takaninjal, reported Monday that a television crew from Fuji Telecasting Co. had told a Murut to crawl toward a jar of rice wine, take a sip, howl and bark like a dog.

There are about 35,000 Muruts in Sabah and a substantial number of them still practice shifting agriculture although the government has tried to introduce more settled methods of farming.

The documentary is for a nationally televised quiz show "Naruhodo the World," a weekly program seen by about 30 million Japanese in Japan, South Korea and the United States.

Meanwhile, Sabah Tourist Development Corp. and the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Development have also set up committees to investigate the allegations.

### Singapore

**Details on Redrawing of Electoral Wards**  
*BK1506134188 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 15 Jun 88 p 1*

[Text] The number of seats in Parliament will be increased to 81 at the next general election, with almost half coming from group representation constituencies (GRCs) where candidates will be elected in teams of three.

An Electoral Boundaries Review Committee has recommended that there should be 13 GRCs—the maximum allowed under the Team MP legislation—where at least one member of every team of MPs will be a Malay, Indian or of another minority race.

The committee has also recommended that there should be 42 single-member constituencies. They include Potong Pasir, seat of the sole opposition MP, Mr Chiam See Tong.



Having scrutinised the existing 79 electoral wards, the committee has recommended scrapping seven: Anson, Bo Wen, Delta, Khe Bong, River Valley, Rochore and Telok Ayer.

It has carved out nine new wards from burgeoning new town constituencies.

Three of the new wards—Bukit Gombak, Hougang and Nee Soon Central—will be single-member wards and the rest will become part of GRCs.

The committee's recommendations were presented to Parliament yesterday as a white paper.

The government said it intends to accept and implement the recommendations at the next general election.

The six-member committee, chaired by the secretary to the cabinet, Mr Wong Chooi Sen, was set up to review the boundaries of existing electoral wards and recommend changes aimed at ensuring:

A more even spread of voters throughout all constituencies; and

The maximum number of GRCs.

Under recent amendments to the Constitution and the Parliamentary Elections Act, not fewer than a quarter and not more than half the total number of seats in Parliament should come from GRCs.

The committee has projected that there will be 1,709,000 voters as on July 1 this year.

This is 214,000, or 14 percent, more than on the same date in 1984.

Based on the existing number of constituencies, the average number of voters per ward is 22,000.

Following past practice, the committee allowed a 30 percent deviation from this figure for its review.

This means that single-member constituencies will have anything from 15,000 to 29,000 voters, and GRCs, three times as many—45,000 to 87,000.

The committee found 27 existing constituencies with either too many or too few voters.

In redrawing their boundaries, it said it could not avoid affecting 10 other constituencies and eliminating seven.

Three of the scrapped constituencies—Anson, Rochore and Telok Ayer—are among seven wards in the central area that have faced a "perennial problem" of a declining electorate as residents have moved out.

In a "massive adjustment" of the boundaries, the committee has chosen to preserve four wards by boosting their electorates: Jalan Besar, Kampong Glam, Kreta Ayer and Tanjong Pagar.

"The committee felt that such action could prevent the elimination of the remaining four central area constituencies at the next delineation exercise," it said.

Quite the opposite problem has emerged in certain wards in Yishun, Jurong West, Hougang, Bukit Batok and Tampines, where an influx of new residents has meant ever-rising numbers of voters.

Constituencies such as Nee Soon, Punggol, Hong Kah, Bukit Batok and Tampines, which are now much bigger than the ideal 22,000-voter ward, will be split up into nine smaller constituencies.

In drawing up the GRCs, the committee chose to group three single-member wards to form one GRC.

Hence, the Marine Parade GRC, for example, comprises Marine Parade, Geylang Serai and Joo Chiat constituencies.

The committee said its choice of wards for GRCs took into account HDB estates, areas traditionally associated with Malay, Indian and other minority communities, and the need to spread the GRCs island-wide.

Eight of the nine constituencies which now have Malay MPs have been included in GRCs.

The only one that remains a single-member ward is Siglap, seat of Mr Abdullah Tarmugi.

The largest GRC will be Eunos GRC (Eunos, Kaki Bukit and Tampines North), with 74,297 voters, and the smallest, Brickworks GRC (Brickworks, Alexandra and Queenstown), with 47,818. Among single-member constituencies, the biggest is Bukit Panjang with 28,833 voters and the smallest is Whampoa, with 15,514.

### Cambodia

**Vietnamese Troop Pullout To Begin 30 June**  
*BK1506111488 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
1058 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 15—The Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued here today a communique saying that the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea will officially take place in Phnom Penh on June 30, 1988.

The communique reads as follows :

"Following the communiques released on May 26, 1988 by the Ministries of National Defence of the PRK and the SRV on the 7th partial withdrawal from Kampuchea of Vietnamese volunteer Army together with its command and auxiliary units which have fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duty in the PRK, the farewell ceremony for the departing Vietnamese volunteer troops is scheduled to take place in Phnom Penh on June 30.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes representatives of all governments, countries and international organizations the world over and all individuals who are concerned with the Kampuchean issue and who want to observe the withdrawal."

**Army Paper Comments on Proselytizing Movement**  
*BK1306123988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jun 88*

[KANGTOAP PRACHEACHON PADEVOAT editorial: "All Sectors Should Actively Participate in the Proselytizing Work"—date not given]

[Text] The proselytizing work is the political and ideological offensive launched deep into the enemy rank. It is a task that each of our masses, people, and Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces must actively, energetically, and constantly implement to further promote and consolidate the revolutionary movement, causing the enemy strength to deteriorate with each passing day and advance toward final collapse.

The six-point clemency policy of our party and state has so far been self-reliantly and actively carried out by the people and Armed Forces throughout the country, and it has brought in great results. This policy has had a growing impact on the people misguided by enemy propaganda, persuading them one after another to surrender to the revolutionary state authorities in a growing number. After their submission, the misguided persons have seen the real situation, and the good and pure nature of the new regime, and the prodigious rebirth of the country in glaring contrast to the enemy commanders' slanderous propaganda. They have been safely reunited with their family, and the local state authorities have helped them to embark on a new life, allowing them to work according to their ability, something that is different from the life full of misery and hunger they had experienced while living in the enemy rank.

At present, the enemy is being vigorously and relentlessly attacked and swept by our various armed forces and people, causing them to suffer more serious difficulties, to have no firm foothold, and to be short of food supply, ammunition, medicine, and so on. The enemy's strength is gradually declining with each passing day, his inner circles are rife with rifts and confusion, and there are a growing number of cases in which commanders were shot at and killed. All of this has made the enemy officers and rank and file more clearly see their defeat and the

uselessness of their quixotic struggle against the revolution which is a new regime that has brought about true independence and freedom to the people. While our enemy is weakening, in the forthcoming monsoon, the entire party, people are determined to more vigorously accelerate the movement against the enemy in the political, military, and diplomatic fields to make them encounter greater difficulties and become weaker.

In localities where the forces of the three permanently squabbling and splitting reactionary Khmer groups are hiding and conducting their activities, it is imperative for us to seek by all means to frustrate enemy activities and to launch the proselytizing movement. Each of us should educate our cadres, combatants, and people to clearly grasp the significance that proselytizing the misled persons is the revolutionary duty of each of us in our national defense efforts. While propagating the true nature of the revolution's position of strength and victory as well as the enemy's deterioration and collapse, the six-point clemency policy as well as the recently announced national reconciliation policy have unequivocally demonstrated the good will and high sense of responsibility of our party and state toward the country's destiny.

It is imperative to enhance the spirit of armed struggle against the enemy on the battlefields and, at the same time, engage in the proselytizing tasks in order to cause the enemy to quickly lose their fighting spirit so that we can rapidly achieve success. It is imperative to always heighten the sense of vigilance and, in a timely manner, strike back at every psychological warfare maneuver of the enemy, that is preventing him from seizing the opportunity to distort the realities of the Cambodian revolution to win over to his side our inactive elements. In particular, it is important to spare no efforts in building strong communes and villages by implementing the slogan: No enemy follower in every village!

Cadres and combatants stationed along the Cambodian-Thai border should constantly carry out the proselytizing tasks there by considering them as the genuine offensive spearhead to thwart all enemy attempts to infiltrate into the country. Furthermore, we should pay greatest attention to families with husbands, relatives, or children working in enemy ranks and call on them to appeal to these persons to return to the revolution. These families should be regarded as the unfortunate ones which have endured utmost sufferings. Wherever they are stationed, the Armed Forces should maintain close cooperation with the local authorities and the mass organizations, including Buddhist monks, the elders, children, and especially the women's associations which form effective components of the local proselytizing movement. All Armed Forces units should assist the authorities at all levels and the local proselytization committees in their study on how to use the combined forces so that the impact of our party and state policy can be felt even more broadly within the enemy ranks.



When the misled persons surrender to our revolutionary state authorities, we should steadfastly implement the six-point clemency policy prescribed by our party and state. We should not arrest, intimidate, or torture them. We should not seize or misappropriate the materiel they brought with them. Nor should we recall their erroneous past and use it as this or that pretext. We should instead give them advice, counseling, and encouragement in accordance with the humanitarian policy of our party and state.

At the same time, we should know how to properly and effectively use our forces within the enemy rank. Correctly implementing the humanitarian policy of our party and state is a factor that will gradually weaken the enemy and soon drive him inexorably toward final defeat.

**U.S. President Cited on SRV Troop Withdrawal**  
*BK1606022188 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "The World Firmly Maintains That To Resolve the Cambodian Problem Politically, the Hanoi Vietnamese Should Pull Out All Their Aggressor Forces From Cambodia in Accordance With UN Resolutions and Hold Direct Talks With the CGDK"]

[Text] Due to their current problems on every front, on the battlefield in Cambodia and in Vietnam and the international arena, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been carrying out many deceitful moves regarding a solution to the Cambodian issue—particularly the one on talks among Cambodians—to decrease pressure by the international community and to procure a resumption of aid, to solve its current problems and then move forward to fulfill its act of aggression in Cambodia.

The international community, however, like the Cambodian people, are not fooled by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' deceitful moves. Everyone maintains that Vietnam is the aggressor against Cambodia and has hundreds of thousands of troops committing aggression against and occupying Cambodia. Vietnam, therefore, should hold direct talks with the CGDK, which is leading Cambodia's forces and entire people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, to discuss the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with resolutions of the past nine UN General Assembly sessions.

On 6 June, U.S. President Reagan said that a solution to the Cambodian problem should be based on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and that Vietnam should hold talks with DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. On 8 June, when commenting on the Vietnamese authorities's proposal in Phnom Penh to get nonaligned countries to attend a conference on the Cambodian issue in Jakarta, Thai Foreign Minister

Sitthi Sawetsila said Indonesia would invite other countries to take part in the conference. The Cambodian problem, however, concerns only various Cambodian parties and Vietnam; therefore, the invitation may be limited. He stressed that many countries cannot be invited to take part in this meeting to avoid it becoming an international conference. On 9 June, the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said China praises and supports all efforts beneficial to a political, just, and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. The Chinese spokesman stressed that whatever form the talks or meeting will take, it is necessary to first discuss the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. Vietnam created the Cambodian problem; therefore, it should directly take part in negotiations to resolve it.

These views show that the international community still firmly adheres to its principled stand on the Cambodian issue: that Vietnam should pull out all its forces from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without outside interference. This stand is correct and just and is in full agreement with the UN Charter, international law, and successive UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem. Furthermore, the Cambodian issue can only be solved on this principle. This will ensure peace for Cambodia, as well as peace and stability for the whole of Southeast Asia.

Thus, no matter how good the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are at deceiving people, they cannot divert the solution to the Cambodian issue from this principle. If Vietnam wants to solve its current serious problems and wants to avoid a shameful defeat in the end, it should hold direct talks with the tripartite CGDK for an orderly pullout of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia, as stated in the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal dated 18 March 1986. This is the best way for Vietnam. There is no better way.

**Thai Paper Reports Fighting With Khmer Rouge**  
*BK1606011788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 88 pp 1, 6*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Khmer resistance forces and Vietnamese troops fought their longest and fiercest battle this month at Phnum Malai mountain yesterday, a military source said.

The battle resulted in the firing of more than 20 shells into Thai territory by Vietnamese gunners.

At the height of the fighting, Thai gunners pounded Vietnamese positions when shells started landing on this side of the border, the source said.

No casualties were reported on the Thai side.

The source said the battle began at about 5 a.m. at Phnum Malai, about two kilometres from the border village of Ban Pansuek, 25 kilometres south of Aranya-prathet.

It started when up to 70 Khmer Rouge fighters raided a base at the mountain manned by about 700 Vietnamese, the source said.

The Vietnamese reportedly retaliated with 105mm howitzers and mortars.

The fighting dragged on late into the day with only periodic pauses.

It flared anew at 3 pm. and continued into the night, the source said.

**DK Forbes' Rainy Season Activities Reported**  
*BK1106115488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "At the Beginning of this 10th Rainy Season, Our National Army Continues To Fight Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and, in Particular, Attack Villages More Actively and More Vigorously"]

[Text] The 10th dry season has ended, leaving our National Army and people basking in their brilliant victories on the military battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. At the beginning of this 10th rainy season, our National Army continues to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously on battlefields throughout the country.

On the battlefield along the western border, our National Army continues to fight the Vietnamese in accordance with our new seven-point fighting method and successively attack and kill Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On the battlefield inside the country, carrying on from the 10th dry season, we are vigorously carrying out our attacks in accordance with the five-point fighting method, particularly in attacking and dismantling increasing numbers of Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks.

In May, the first month of this rainy season, our National Army killed or wounded 2,821 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 537 villages, 11 communes, and a township. Because of our active and numerous attacks both on battlefields along the western border and inside the country, the Vietnamese enemy is facing difficulties everywhere. Along the western border, Vietnam's strategy of sealing off the border has completely failed. The Vietnamese have been forced to withdraw an important part of their forces from the border to oppose our attacks against villages inside the country. On the battlefields in the interior, the Vietnamese strategy of gathering their forces to attack and destroy our National Army also failed completely. Instead, the Vietnamese

were forced to move their troops from one place to another to resist our attacks against villages. They still cannot oppose us. Control of increasing numbers of villages have slipped through Vietnamese fingers. Vietnamese village and commune state authorities have generally been shaken and dismantled. This has created serious difficulties for the Vietnamese. They lack both fighting forces and food supplies, and their aggressor soldiers are increasingly demoralized.

Concerning the fighting forces, the Vietnamese on the one hand can no longer draft Cambodian soldiers at will to provide Vietnamese troops with a strategic force. Only 20 to 30 percent of this force have been drafted to replace those Cambodian soldiers who deserted. However, these Cambodian soldiers, both old and new, continue to desert in increasing numbers. On the other hand, the Vietnamese can no longer round up our people at will for their K-5 plan to serve Vietnam's war of aggression. As for food supplies, because of our numerous attacks against the villages, the Vietnamese can no longer plunder our people's paddy and rice at will to feed their aggressor troops. Many minor and major transport routes have been cut, thus the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are going hungry.

All this has greatly demoralized the Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They are attacked and killed by our National Army daily; they are starving; they are struck by diseases and malaria; and they are disturbed by news from Vietnam about worsening problems there—they hear of their parents and relatives starving. Therefore, they no longer have confidence in the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders and in their war of aggression. They are deserting for home.

In sum, the Vietnamese have failed and are at a complete impasse. As for us, we continue to advance and attack the Vietnamese enemy with initiative. We have actively attacked numerous villages and freed villages and increasing numbers of people from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' grip. In this 10th rainy season, our National Army will continue to improve our attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in accordance with our seven-point and five-point fighting methods. We will particularly attack villages more actively to cooperate with the people who have been implementing vigorously throughout the country the guideline on the three things not to do causing further problems for the Vietnamese—who are further bogged down—until they are forced to resolve the Cambodian problem politically by unconditionally pulling out all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal and the resolutions of the past UN General Assembly sessions.

**Train Reported Ambushed in Battambang**  
*BK1606011588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] On 11 June, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese train carrying troops and war materiel leaving Pursat for Battambang north of Svay Teap station on



the south Battambang town battlefield, killing seven and wounding five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroying two wagons and all the war materiel in them.

**Desertions by Phnom Penh Soldiers Reviewed**  
*BK1506035688 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 88*

["For the Information of All Compatriot Cambodian Soldiers Everywhere"]

[Excerpt] Dear compatriot Cambodian soldiers who have been forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to fight and die on battlefields in western Cambodia:

On 28 and 29 May, 200 compatriot Cambodian soldiers in the 36th and 37th Companies of the provincial forces in Bavel District, who have been forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to stay in Bavel District, Battambang Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy for home. On 1 June, 20 more compatriot Cambodian soldiers, also stationed in Bavel District, Battambang Province, fled back home.

On 7 June, 27 compatriot Cambodian soldiers, including 3 platoon commanders, stationed at positions 515, east of Hill 391, and north of Hill 692 on the Samlot battlefield, defected from the Vietnamese enemy to our National Army with all their weapons.

In sum, there were 247 compatriot Cambodian soldiers who deserted the Vietnamese enemy and joined our nation and people. [passage omitted]

**Remembrance Day for Fellow Fighters Marked**  
*BK1506034888 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Station editorial: "The Wonderful Heroism of Fallen and Disabled Comrades-in-Arms in Our National Army Has Been Inscribed Forever in the Golden Pages of Cambodia's History"]

[Text] Today, 15 June, marks Remembrance Day for our disabled and fallen comrades in arms and their families for their sacrifices for the cause of our nation and race.

Today, our entire nation and people would like to bow humbly with everlasting gratitude, admiration, and respect to the noble souls of all comrades-in-arms who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of defending our beloved nation, people, and race. The wonderful example and lofty patriotic spirit of all comrades in arms have been inscribed in the indelible golden pages of Cambodia's history for generations and for hundreds and thousands of years to come.

In the past 10 years when the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of troops to savagely and brutally occupy our Cambodia, our comrades in arms have been holding

aloft the banner to continuously fight against the Vietnamese and stoically endure difficulties, hunger, and all kinds of shortages. Even in the most difficult conditions in 1979 when our forces were scattered everywhere and when our nation and race nearly perished, in starving conditions, and in adverse weather conditions, our comrades in arms could still vigorously and constantly fight against the Vietnamese enemy.

Our comrades in arms have firmly grasped the policies of guerrilla warfare and the people's war of the Supreme Command of our Democratic Kampuchea National Army, in particular the new five-point and seven-point fighting methods, and have been fighting against the Vietnamese enemy with lively initiatives. This has bogged down the Vietnamese who are at a complete impasse and are facing a total defeat.

Our comrades in arms have sacrificed their lives and tenaciously held on to our beloved land from rural areas, cities, to hilly and forested regions to resolutely defend our motherland and race from being annexed by the Vietnamese enemy. As for those who have become invalids because of this noble cause, they do not stop to think of it. Instead, they are generous, determined to continue this struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and contribute according to their ability to quickly chase out the Vietnamese from our land.

It is due to the wonderful heroism of these comrades in arms that our nation and race have survived. The light of the final victory is becoming clear in front of us. This has encouraged us and given us firm hope that we will certainly liberate our nation, people, and race from the grip of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers in the future. These deeds and heroism of our comrades in arms are immortalized in the patriotic hearts of all Cambodians.

On this occasion, we bow to and with respect pledge to learn from and always follow the trail of fresh blood of the comrades in arms to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until winning a complete victory.

May our invalid comrades in arms enjoy good health, be alert and bright, and recover quickly to contribute to fighting against the Vietnamese for national liberation. We also would like to share the grief of the families of all fallen comrade in arms with a national sentiment and with great sadness. At the same time, we wish all comrades in arms in our National Army and our entire nation and people good health, plenty of energy, and new and greater success one after another in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are chased out of our land in the near future.

## Laos

### Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials

*BK1406114188 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT  
14 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—H.E. Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the the LPDR received yesterday afternoon at the President's Office the presentation of credentials by H.E. Mr. Liang Feng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, of the Republic of China to the LPDR.

The acting president and the new Chinese ambassador to Laos on this occasion discussed matters designed to promote and normalize the relations between the two countries, in which the acting president pointed out the support and assistance rendered to the Lao Government and people by the Chinese Government and people during the national democratic revolution.

He expressed hope that the new ambassador would use his good office to contribute to improving the time-honoured Lao-Chinese solidarity and friendship.

### Oudom Khatthi-nga Receives Soviet Delegations

*BK1406113488 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT  
14 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—Oudom Khatthi-nga, alternate Politburo member of the LPRP CC, minister for transport, post and construction on June 13 received here Soviet delegations of communication, construction and transport respectively led by Deputy Ministers G.V. Falaleyev and V.S. Andreyev [name as received].

Issues relating to the construction, transport and communication in Laos as well as ways of further strengthening Lao-Soviet cooperation were raised and discussed at the talk.

Oudom Khatthi-nga, on this occasion, expressed thanks to the party and Government of the Soviet Union for their assistance.

The delegation arrived here on June 7 and will leave here tomorrow.

### Vientiane-Nong Khai Trade Fair Opens 11 June

*BK1306114888 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT  
13 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—The Lao-Thai friendship trade fair was officially opened on June 11 at Siang Khouan Park, Hatsuifong District, Vientiane Prefecture, with the participation of Dr Siho Bannavong, deputy-mayor of Vientiane, and Mr Santi Manikan, governor of Thai Nong Khai Province, and officials concerned of both sides.

The holding of such a trade fair is designed to promote the regular contact and transaction between the two peoples of Vientiane and Nong Khai on the basis of implementing the 1979 Lao-Thai Governments' Joint Communique in the hope to make the Mekong a river of genuine peace and friendship.

The trade fair is available on every weekend.

### Thonglai Kommasit Opens Army Youth Congress

*BK1406113288 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT  
14 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—The 2d Congress of Army Youth was solemnly opened here on June 13 with the attendance of 126 delegates from various armed forces, factories and hospitals attached to the Army.

Among other guests of honour present at the congress were Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, first deputy minister of defence, Major General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the LPRP CC, first deputy-head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army, Bounthavi Koyangbliacha, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and representatives of veterans and heroes.

After the opening speech by Thonglai Kommasit, the report on the formation of youth organizations in the Army in the past years was delivered by the Executive Committee of Army Youth, in which it pointed out multifaceted achievements scored by the youth, particularly in consolidating its youth organization quantitatively and qualitatively and in turning youth in the armed forces into a reliable force of the party.

13 outstanding reports were heard at the conference.

### Article Views 'New Quality' of Army Youths

*BK1506034488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Unattributed article: "New quality of army youths"]

[Text] Youths attached to armed units of the LPA are under direct and all-sided control and supervision of the LPRP. They are the right hands of the party and always act as shock forces in fulfilling all tasks. It is now more important than ever for them to prove themselves to take the initiative to securely defend their fatherland. They fully realize that there is no other love more important than patriotism. This quality has encouraged them to sacrifice their blood and lives for the sake of the happiness and tranquillity of their country. That is, they have transformed the three-unity and four-offensive slogan into the four duties and four relations of youths within the Army.



Their recent actual deeds derived from this quality have amazed our people. That is, throughout more than 60 days in which our armed forces were recently faced with heavy nibbling attacks launched by the armed forces of the opposite side with various types of weapons against Na Banoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, with firm support and strong assistance from the rear and with excellent cooperation from youths in all ministries, units, and foundations throughout the country, our youths in the Armed Forces heroically fought against the opposite side. They not only managed to securely defend their positions and fortresses, but also to painfully defeat the opposite side which was much stronger. Several youth comrades showed a sense of gallantry by heroically fighting the enemies to the last drop of their blood. On the average in that fighting, each youth combatant at any one of those positions was estimated to receive the destructive power of several hundred bombs dropped by the enemies. Nevertheless, the fighting has now been transformed into anger and a test for their audacity.

Passing through the actual fighting from the beginning to the end, 16 youth units were subsequently made into leading units, 9 youth union members into heroes, 37 comrades into emulation combatants, 79 comrades into party members, some 3,000 private comrades into non-commissioned officers, 90 noncommissioned officers into officers, and more than 270 progressive comrades into members of youth unions.

All achievements scored by Army units in the new period once again testify to the gallantry and all-round capabilities of our Army youths. They are the glorious successes scored by them in fulfilling their tasks entrusted by the party.

### Philippines

**Manglapus Says MBA Review To Wind Up in July**  
*HK1506070988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus says the negotiations on the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] will be completed next month. This, according to Manglapus, will be done even though the review has been interrupted by several recesses. Another recess has had to be called to enable Manglapus to accompany President Aquino on her trip to Europe.

**Notes 'Progress' in Talks**  
*HK1606075388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Jun 88 p 7*

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus yesterday said he was optimistic of a favorable conclusion when the ongoing bases negotiations between the Philippines and the US end in July.

"There has been a progressive coming together of our positions on a whole range of issues," Manglapus told reporters. "Certain progress has been achieved on various fronts."

But Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, refused to elaborate. He just hinted that the Philippine panel has succeeded in clinching some of its demands when the talks started last April 5.

"You can say to your readers that progress has been achieved," he told reporters.

Informed sources, however, said "a little progress" has been achieved by the Philippine side on the controversial provision allowing the US "unhampered military operations" in its bases here.

The sources said the American panel, headed by US Ambassador Nicholas Platt, has yet to give in to the Philippine demand for "prior approval," not mere consultation, before the U.S. can use the bases for military combat operations.

Earlier, Manglapus said the term "unhampered military operations" which the U.S. introduced during the 1979 negotiations was "one sided" and "does not redound" to Philippine interest.

In a joint press statement, both panels merely said they had continued discussions on the issue during their morning session yesterday.

The panels also announced they will go on recess until Tuesday next week due to the absence of Manglapus who left yesterday to join President Aquino in her bilateral talks with Italian leaders.

Manglapus said he expects the U.S.-backed "mini Marshall plan" for the Philippines to be discussed by Mrs Aquino and acting Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti today.

He also indicated the Philippines is interested in securing Italy's assistance on debt restructuring if it (Italy) does not participate in the plan.

About \$53.8 million of the country's \$28.6 billion foreign debt is payable to Italian financial institutions.

**House Speaker Pro Tempore on Antinuclear Bill**  
*HK1506140088 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco said today that it would be difficult to pass the Senate's antinuclear bill even at committee level in the House of Representatives. He added the majority of the lower house members have yet to adopt a definite position on the bill.

[Begin Cuenco recording in English] Well, if you ask my opinion right now, my gut feeling is that the bill would meet difficulty in the committee level. Meaning to say, not too many members of the committee are enthusiastic in approving an anti-nuke bill. I refer to the committees on defense and on foreign affairs. [end recording]

**Diplomatic Ties Established With Nicaragua**  
*PA1406203788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Nicaragua and the Philippines have formally established diplomatic relations. Comrade Jorge Huezio Castillo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Japan, will serve concurrently in the Philippines.

Two days ago, Mrs Corazon Aquino's government faced pressure from the U.S. Government, which tried to stop the Philippines from inviting Nicaragua to a conference on democracy.

**KMU's Anti-Aquino Campaign in Geneva Reported**  
*HK1406131388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

[By Sammy Santos]

[Text] Geneva—the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) (1 May Movement), living up to its image as the most militant labor organization in the Philippines, is trying to pull the rug from under the feet of President Aquino, who will speak before the International Labor Organization (ILO) here on Tuesday.

At least five KMU officials led by Crispin Beltran have been here since last week and have been distributing anti-Aquino materials to delegates.

They have also been giving press interviews accusing the Aquino government of violations of human and trade union rights.

Beltran's name was scrapped from the list of official delegates here after President Aquino appointed Sen. Ernesto Herrera to head the Philippines' labor delegation.

The KMU officials are paying for their own expenses. They were listed as "visitors" by the ILO accreditation staff.

In an interview with the CHRONICLE, Beltran denied they were trying to embarrass President Aquino.

"Hindi totoo iyon [That is not true]," Beltran said. "We are here to follow up the complaints we had filed before the United Nations and the ILO against the Aquino government for the widespread violation of human and trade union rights in our country today."

"The Manila press has been saying that Mrs Aquino will answer all our charges when she speaks before the ILO, so we decided to come here to be able to substantiate our complaints," he added. "We are here only to present the other side of the picture."

Materials distributed by the KMU to ILO delegates at the Palais de Nations, site of the convention, stated that the KMU's presence in Geneva was "to make the international community aware of anti-labor bias of the Cory Administration."

Another KMU material accused the Aquino government of maneuvering the exclusion of Beltran in the list of Philippine delegates and for trying to muzzle the KMU's right to speak before the ILO convention.

Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, who heads the Philippine delegation, appeared undisturbed by KMU's moves.

He does not believe the KMU's allegation that embarrassing the President was not its primary objective.

**Paper on Army's 'Vengeful Raid' on Civilians**  
*HK1606074788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Jun 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Abucay Raid: Making New Foes"]

[Text] What happened last Saturday afternoon in Sitio Kabyawan, Barangay Laon, in the Bataan municipality of Abucay is a classic example of how the military has, out of recklessness, been turning ordinary citizens against the government.

Like a bunch of desperadoes, troopers belonging to the 1st GHQ [general headquarters] Battalion aboard a truck and an armored car swooped into the village and suddenly opened fire with no apparent target in mind. Using automatic rifles and machineguns, the troopers strafed several houses and barns destroying property and livestock. A pregnant woman was killed and four other civilians, including a 14-month-old tot, were wounded. A 70-year-old woman, evidently terrified, died of a heart attack at the height of the troopers' gunplay.

Lt. Col. Jovencio Mendoza, battalion commander, said his boys were in hot pursuit of a group of some 50 NPA guerillas. But the military could not present evidence that the operation resulted in any rebel casualty. From what we've been able to piece together, nobody had returned the troopers' fire and neither the soldiers nor their vehicles showed any signs that they had been shot at. There did not appear to have been any "encounter" at all, contrary to what Colonel Mendoza and his men have claimed.

What caused the troopers to run amuck? On the Thursday before the Abucay assault, NPA guerillas had attacked an Army detachment in nearby Pantalang Bago



in Orani municipality, leaving seven soldiers dead. An unconfirmed report said the rebels fled toward Sitio Kabyawan in Abucay. And the vengeful 1st GHQ Battalion troopers, without even trying to confirm the veracity of the report, simply gave in to their desire to get even with the insurgents and vented their anger on defenseless civilians.

There is of course, the possibility that some of the inhabitants of Sitio Kabyawan could have been NPA sympathizers. But did the troopers' Sunday raid turn those villagers into more law-abiding citizen? On the contrary, we feel the military has just made even more enemies in that hapless village—not only for itself, but for the entire government as well.

And still we wonder why the Armed Forces has been consistently unsuccessful in containing the rebellion in the countryside?

#### Probe Into Attack Urged

HK1506075588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 88 pp 1, 8

[By Rod Izon]

[Text] Abucay, Bataan—The mayor, the town council and concerned citizens of Abucay yesterday asked Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa to order an investigation into the alleged attack by soldiers of the 1st GHQ [general headquarters] Battalion on civilians last Sunday.

The attack resulted in the killing of a pregnant woman and the wounding of four other civilians, including a 14-month-old boy.

Mayor Vicente de la Fuente reported to Col. Ramsey Ocampo, newly installed Bataan Constabulary commander, that a 70-year-old woman, Benita de la Rosa, died of heart attack at the height of the alleged encounter.

Lt Col. Jovencio Mendoza, commanding officer of the 1st GHQ battalion, said his soldiers were pursuing rebels in Sitio Kabyawan in Barangay Loan Sunday Afternoon when they encountered a group of some 50 New People's Army rebels.

According to Mendoza, the firefight lasted two hours. He said the pregnant woman was killed and four others were wounded in the crossfire.

However, residents, including some of the wounded, said in a dialog here with military officials there was no such encounter and that the incident was just a ploy to avenge the death of seven soldiers during the attack on a detachment in Barangay pantalang Bago Orani.

"This is a human-rights violation. Masyado nang umaabusos and mga taga 1st GHQ. Kawawa naman kaming mga civilian, lalo na ang mga magsasaka [those people at the 1st GHQ have become too abusive. We civilians, especially the farmers are to be pitied]," residents here said.

Ocampo, however, said the encounter was for real, saying the military troopers had to call in two helicopters from Camp Olivas, Pampanga, to help them. He also pointed out that the V-50 tanks used by the military were hit by gunfire from the rebels.

De la Fuente identified the fatality as Lucila Sobcillica of Barangay Laon, while the four wounded were identified as Cinderella Millando, Mario Salandanan, Pedro Salandanan Sr. and Pedro Salandanan Jr., 14 months old.

"Sumisigaw na kami sa loob ng kubo na kami ay civilian, pero patuloy pa rin ang pagpapaputok ng armalite sa amin [we were already shouting from our huts that we are civilians, yet they continued to shoot at us]," said Pedro Salandanan Sr. during the dialog.

Millado, 38, told Manila-based newsmen in a press conference yesterday that the soldiers arrived in a six-by-six truck and an armored personnel carrier (APC) and immediately opened fire at least 13 houses in the area.

"Wala namang buma baril sa kanila, wala din kaming nakitang mga NPA [no one was shooting at them, nor did we spot any NPA]," said Millado. She said they were having lunch when a burst of gunfire sent her and her two guests down to the floor. Millando said she grabbed her two children and covered them with her body.

she said the fatality and her sister, Corazon Sobcillica, were their house guests at the time.

Millado's five-year old daughter, Lea, held up an imaginary machinegun as she described how troopers continuously fired at them even after they had identified themselves as civilians.

"May sikbay (six-by-six truck) at saka tangke (APC) nakaharap sa bahay namin [a six-by-six truck and an APC were seen in front of our house]," she recounted.

Sr. Guadalupe Valdez of the Bataan chapter of Task Force Detainees said the incident appeared to be a "careless search-and-destroy operation" by the military. She called on the commission on Human Rights to investigate the incident.

Several houses and thousands of pesos in property were destroyed and two cows and one carabao were also killed.

Maj. Augusto Angcanan, assistant PC provincial commander, who attended the dialog in behalf of Ocampo, promised that the Bataan PC command will pay all the property destroyed, including the farm animals.

He also promised to conduct a thorough investigation of the case.

Meanwhile, Mendoza said some rebels who participated in the daring attack on a military detachment in Orani have been sending surrender feelers.

Mendoza said the rebels should also give up their firearms once they surrender.

Ocampo said that more military men would be deployed in the province in line with the government's anti-insurgency drive particularly in Orani.

**Security Strengthened After Plot Revealed**  
*HK1606072588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Jun 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines have been in the highest state of red alert since yesterday. This is to prevent possible attacks by anti-government forces on main military installations. AFP chief Renato de Villa has ordered all area unified commanders to enforce security measures and redouble counterintelligence efforts. These steps were taken after plans by anti-government forces were discovered showing rebel preparations to attack military camps and government installations and to steal arms and equipment.

Meanwhile, 15 government soldiers are still undergoing tactical interrogation at Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan. They were arrested yesterday morning at Pier 12 of the North Harbor. The police have still not released the names of the detained soldiers. Police say the group is part of a 30-man band who were about to board a van heading for the Muslim center in Quiapo near Malacanang.

Meanwhile, there have been reports that another coup d'etat is being planned by followers of former Army Lieutenant Colonel Gringo Honasan while President Cory is in Europe.

**Three Renegade Soldiers' Groups Said Merging**  
*HK1606120588 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Jun 88*

[Text] The entire Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has been placed on combat ready status following intelligence reports that rightist renegades are planning attacks on military installations and camps. AFP spokesman Oscar Florendo said that the alert is a preventive measure in reaction to reports that three leaders of the renegade soldiers have joined forces. The groups belong to Cabauatan, Zumel, and Honasan.

[Begin Florendo recording] Certain developments indicate that their forces are merging. But we cannot definitely say that they have already joined forces. We have several names that we have to check out. I think, maybe, one of the government officials was asked by the president if there is any possibility of any serious happenings while she is away. He has assured her excellency that the Armed Forces will do its best to protect the [word indistinct] of this government during her absence. And, therefore, General de Villa has directed our commanders to intensify their intelligence operations, protect their armories, protect their communication systems, and make preemptive moves to prevent anybody who is ambitious to do anything like that. That is why [words indistinct]. [end recording]

**Five 'Loyalists' in Camp Raid Identified**  
*HK1506075588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 jun 88 pp 1, 18*

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has identified five members of the "loyalist" commando team which attacked Camp Crame in Quezon City at dawn last Saturday in an attempt to free detained PC Col. Orlando Dulay.

The identification of the suspects was made through sketches made by the PC Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) which interviewed many witnesses.

However, the military withheld the names of the suspects, pending further verification.

A military official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the PC has completed the sketches of the 20 suspects who raided Camp Crame and stole 24 Armalite rifles from the PC band armory.

"We now expect the arrest of the suspects earlier than we thought," he said.

He described one of the suspects as of heavy build, dark-complexioned and between 50 and 56. He said another is about 5'7", fair, of medium build, and between 38 and 40.

The source said that all the 20 suspects belonged to a Marcos "loyalist" group, but he did not say whether it was the "Black Forest-Commando" led by renegade Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan. Earlier, Cabauatan issued a press statement claiming responsibility for the raid.

The Armed Forces is now working on various leads given by Camp Crame residents about the other suspects, other sources said.

They said that 15 soldiers in the camp have already been subjected to lie detector tests.



An official said the military will also start probing the residents of Camp Crame houses visited by the raiders.

"The reason for this is that some suspects were seen coming in and going out of the camp a few days before the attack," he said.

The PC denied reports that it had already found the dirty-white Mitsubishi van used by the suspects in their raid.

"The van found in Quiapo turned out to be a vehicle stolen in Laguna," the official said.

Military probers said the van used by the group was riddled with bullets.

However, the PC said it found some things left by the suspects such as new military uniforms that were to be worn by Dulay and the others to be freed from the PC-INP detention center.

The military did not rule out the possibility of an "inside job."

Several PC officers are reportedly under investigation.

Meanwhile, Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP chief of staff, said that he welcomes criticism by some members of the Senate on the Camp Crame attack.

De Villa said he is not bothered by the criticism "because the military is taking action on the case.

**Paper Comments on Coup Threats**  
*HK1506080588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 15 Jun 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "Immunity Shields Dissident Soldiers"]

[Text] "Something must really be wrong" when a band of renegade soldiers can successfully raid the "well-known citadel of police authority" that Camp Crame is, Sen Juan Ponce Enrile said recently.

The allegation echoes a measure of truth. After all, the group of 20 armed and hooded men said to be loyal to ex-President Marcos who broke into the armory of the Camp Crame brass band just before dawn last week was able to escape despite the commotion it caused.

Mr Enrile, nonetheless, seems to have missed the bigger picture. Almost 10 months after the Aug 28 coup attempt that shook the foundations of Government, Rightist dissidents no longer appear to be a formidable threat to this Administration.

Gen Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, called the incident an "isolated case," which in all probability it was. Unlike last August's takeover attempt, the incident did not cause ripples within the military establishment. It did not put the average soldier's loyalty to this regime to the test.

Government seems finally to be gaining broader military allegiance after a tumultuous two years of coup attempts and campaigns by various factions within the Armed Forces to wean them away from the constitutional mandate to uphold the civilian government.

The main reason for the relative peace within the military is that it no longer has deep grievances to fuel its dissent. Its priorities and economic demands have been met by the Administration which bent over backwards and gave it the hog's share of the national budget.

The installation of De Villa as chief of staff and Fidel Ramos as defense secretary have likewise helped to minimize the factionalism that once threatened to tear the institution apart. Consequently, the Armed Forces have been able to institute counterinsurgency measures more aggressively than in the recent past.

More than a year ago, rebel soldier Gregorio Honasan was able to capture the imagination of the soldier, as well as segments of the population, by feeding on the perception that Government was doing little in the war against the communist insurgents.

These days, Gringo has been reduced to nothing more than a common outlaw with a messianic complex.

But while Government seems to have consolidated its hold on the military, some embarrassing issues remain to be addressed. Despite his diminished following, Gringo is still at large. Ex-Major Reynaldo Cabaatuan's bungling attempts to grab power, including last Saturday's raid which he claimed responsibility for, have gone unpunished.

The seeming immunity from capture of these renegades underline public suspicion that the military remains unwilling to act against former comrades. There remains pockets of disloyalty to the civilian government. Thus, while the threat of further coup attempts in the future has been diminished, it has not totally been wiped out.

**Daily Sees Coup Plots, Threats as 'Real'**  
*HK1606074388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 16 Jun 88 p 5*

[From "Observations" column by Jarius Bondoc: "Coup Plots and Threats Are for Real"—italics as published]

[Text] Why is it that everytime President Aquino embarks on a foreign jaunt, something untoward turns up? This is the question posed by those who can't bring themselves to believe that the recent commando raid on Camp Crame was for real.

It will be recalled that before Mrs Aquino left for her Southeast Asian swing in August of '86 and for the U.S. in September the same year, coup rumors had swept Manila. The rumors were even verified in military intelligence reports. And Mrs Aquino herself gave credence to the rumors by alternately belying them and saying that her trusted soldiers will take care of the government in her absence.

Again, before she left for Japan in November of '86, the intelligence community kept on leaking to the media the discovery of a coup plot codenamed "God Save the Queen." The coup never materialized, if Malacanang's statements at the time were to be believed. Military sources claimed, however, that the murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia and the sacking of then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had something to do with it.

Last April, just as Mrs Aquino was packing her bags to leave for China, renegade Army officer Gringo Honasan escaped from his prison ship. The incident was billed by some quarters as a rescue attempt planned and executed by the CIA. The U.S., however, reiterated its support for the Aquino administration. Just the same, the escape led to widespread rumors of another coup in the making.

Now, the Camp Crame incident ...

*The doubting Thomases insist that all the coup reports accompanying every foreign trip have become too much of a coincidence. They do not discount real threats from disgruntled elements of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to topple the government by force. But they also think the AFP itself is conjuring these reports either to embarrass Mrs Aquino in the eyes of the world or to justify the imposition of strict security measures on top of the usual red alert status while the President is gone.*

We find it difficult to follow the line of reasoning of those who doubt the veracity of the Camp Crame raid just because of the perceived string of coincidences.

It must be stressed that every major political undertaking of the Aquino regime was also "coincidentally" attended by actual coup attempts. Just before the plebiscite on the draft Constitution in February of '87, Marcos loyalists attacked several camps, and ended up seizing and later being besieged at the GMA 7 television station. The congressional election campaign was marred by coup reports that nobody believed until the loyalists again struck at Army headquarters in Fort Bonifacio. The widespread violence that marked the recent local elections was likewise preceded by the August 28 coup attempt and the theft of a V-150 armored personnel carrier from Marine headquarters also at the Fort. Even the ASEAN summit in Manila last December was marked with the discovery of bombs planted in several government buildings.

There are real plots out there, by soldiers playing at politics, to grab power by force. The AFP, which is attempting in vain to project an image of solidity, can ill afford to stage mock raids on its premier Constabulary camp just to spite the President—and itself, in the process—or to make it easier for people to accept its street presence while Mrs Aquino is flying around Western Europe.

In short, the government is far from being stable.

**Columnist Urges Ramos, De Villa Resignations**  
*HK1606074588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 16 Jun 88 p 4*

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Ramos, De Villa Must Go"]

[Text] If we count the occasions in the last two years when it had seemed most proper for the government or any of its members to resign, we should by now have a completely new government. But the need to resign, even for cause or on principle, is unknown and unthinkable to the usual run of our officials, so we have been spared the agony of the Cabinet resigning in disgrace several times during this period, and been rewarded instead with the greater pain of seeing it stay on after it had lost the moral right to be there.

The list of these acts, omissions and incidents is long, but some are more memorable than others. For instance:

1. In early 1987, I disclosed that a check issued by the Philippine Amusements and Gaming Corporation [Pagcor] to "Corazon C. Aquino" in the amount of P2.8 million was promptly deposited in a private bank in a private account belonging to Pagcor director and presidential assistant Ma Lourdes Ong, after the payee's name had been altered to read, Pay to "Cash". This had the makings of a high crime involving the President. A Pagcor official said Ms Ong's account was being used as a depository for "donations" received by the President, an admission that did not at all help the President.

In a more civilized country, the President would have recognized the grave nature of the offense and immediately resigned. Here, there was no sign the President recognized the offense; she did not even bother to investigate or issue any clarification. No one was fired or reprimanded for anything. Ms Ong became even more influential than before, taking charge of money matters for the President. Happily, the case has not yet prescribed, and could still be used by anyone who might want to impeach the President.

2. In the famous Mendiola massacre, farmers who marched to Mendiola demanding land reform were met by a volley of fire from government security forces, resulting in scores of dead and injured. Mrs Aquino had apparently left Malacanang while the marchers were approaching Mendiola and therefore was not around to



impose restraint on her soldiers. Again, in a more civilized country, the President and her Cabinet would have resigned, even without pressure from any source.

3. On Black Saturday this year, former Colonel Gregorio Honasan escaped from captivity aboard his prison ship, with all of his 13 naval guards. Honasan has evaded the official manhunt until now, although all his 13 guards have since been captured. In a more serious and responsible government, the entire defense and military top command would have resigned. But not here.

4. Several days ago, the PC army at Camp Crame was raided and reportedly rid of its arms stockpile. There have been all sorts of speculation since. Were the missing firearms taken during the raid, or had they disappeared long before and was the raid not a mere coverup? Or was the incident manufactured for more sinister purposes? If it was for real, who should be held to account for it?

Even in a half-serious country, such incident would have promptly triggered an urgent national security assessment. It would have prompted the President to delay her European junket in order to sort out the problem, and the defense and military top brass would have resigned. But it did not at all affect Mrs Aquino's odyssey and there is a hint from the defense and military top brass that they intend to resign.

One hopes they have merely put off their action while the President is abroad, and that they would quit when she returns. In public life, there are certain acts and omissions that cannot be rectified unless those who bear the ultimate responsibility for those acts and omissions first resign their posts.

The Crame raid is one such case, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile does not exaggerate when he likens it to a raid on the Pentagon: an unacceptable outrage. He is right to demand a probe, but Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Renato de Villa and PC Chief Maj Gen Ramon Montano should first go before any such probe begins.

Not because they are guilty, but because something that should never happen happened right under their noses. Resignation is needed to show that our officials have finally learned to regard the integrity of public office as something completely above their own personal reputation or interests.

**Opposition Party Outlines Federalization Plans**  
*HK1306080988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 13 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] UNLAD Bayan [National Movement for Economic Reconstruction and Survival], the coalition of opposition parties recently approved the outline for the federalization of the country's political structure.

The proposal, prepared by the Political Committee, contains talking points on apportionment of power, rotation of national officials, and the basis for dividing the country into states.

Committee Chairman Homobone Adaza said that his committee has already made its presentation on the proposal to the plenary body headed by businessman Enrique Zobel.

Adaza said that his committee's proposal is suited to the times and to the temperament of the Filipino. He added that federalization is an effective way of checking insurgency and for promoting economic recovery.

In the Political Committee's proposal, there will be four states for Luzon, three from Mindanao, and three from the Visayas.

Adaza said that the division is based on economic viability, on the size of the population, and on linguistic and cultural similarity.

The Committee also proposed that the proposed federal state should adopt a parliamentary system and a bicameral system. "Filipinos should learn to practice the politics of ideas instead of the politics of personality", Adaza said in a one-page memorandum submitted to Zobel.

On the ticklish issue of control of natural resources, the Mindanao political leader said that it be given to state governments.

Only areas reserved as national territories and national reservations should be given to national governments, Adaza said.

The Unlad Bayan committee also proposed that each state should be represented in the Cabinet. Each state, Adaza said should have at least one Supreme Court member and it should be represented in the general staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Adaza said that states should rotate in the holding of national officials, including in the positions of President, prime minister, and other offices.

**Militant Youth Group To Form Self-Defense Unit**  
*HK1606075788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Jun 88 p 8*

[By correspondent Ding Ampa]

[Text] A militant community youth group yesterday said it is forming its own self-defense units and is going to operate semi-clandestinely to prevent further abductions of its members.

The Kabataan Para sa Deomokrasya at Nasyonalismo (Kadena) [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism], in a press conference at the National Press Club, said the abductions and "salvagings" (summary killings) of its members allegedly by police and military operatives over the previous months have prompted the creation of the self-defense units.

Kadena leader Noel Medina, however, stressed that defense units will not carry any weapons and will not be trained as a paramilitary force.

Kadena is on the military's watchlist because it is allegedly a front of the New people's Army's urban guerrilla group, the Alex Boncayao Brigade [ABB] which has carried out a series of assassinations of police and military officers.

Medina said the units will do intelligence work to forewarn members of police operations. This, he continued, will lessen the possibility of abductions and salvagings.

"The intelligence work will be done for ourselves and not for any other people or organizations," Medina replied when asked by the 'CHRONICLE' to comment on the military's charges that the group is being used by the ABB in intelligence-gathering.

With regard to conducting semi-clandestine activities, Medina explained Kadena is merely changing its style of organizing, making it more discreet now.

"Noon kasi kapag may mass actions or rallies [in the past, when there were mass actions or rallies], we are announcing these through placards posted at strategic places. But now we will do it through whispers. And this will also be the same if there will be for a group discussions on issues affecting us."

Medina said at least five persons who were merely Kadena sympathizers were abducted by Pasay policemen after an intelligence operative of the city police was shot dead by suspected urban guerrillas.

The slain policeman, Cpl Ismael Djalul, was a suspect in the abduction and attempted "salvaging" of a Kadena member, Medina said.

Medina said the member Rodriguez de los Santos, who died recently from his wounds positively identified Djalul as his abductor.

Medina disclosed that the abduction of five persons by armed men Monday evening at the office of the women's group Gabriela in Pasay was apparently in retaliation for the death of Djalul.

He also revealed that another Kadena member was taken from his home at about 3 a.m. yesterday allegedly by eight operatives of the Western Police District station 1 in Tondo.

The youth, Mando Natividad, 24, was forcibly taken less than 24 hours after a policeman at Station 1 was gunned down by three suspected communist urban guerrillas, Medina said.

**Columnist Calls Sison Traditional Maoist**  
*HK0906101988 Manila BUSINESS WORLD*  
*in English 9 Jun 88 p 4*

["On the Other Hand" column by Antonio C. Abaya"  
"Joma's Maoism Revisited"]

[Text] An interview with Joma [spelling as published] Sison in a recent issue of the MANILA CHRONICLE was more note worthy for the questions the interviewer did not ask than for anything else. The accompanying photos were more interesting, they showed a dapper Sison, looking unabashedly bourgeois [bourgeois] in coat and tie and cardigan, minus his menacing Fu Manchu Moustache.

The introduction identifies him as having founded and headed the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), something which he denied while in captivity but subsequently admitted in a press conference after release in 1986, to the unconcealed delight of a gaggle of liberated nuns.

It therefore comes as a mild surprise that he continues to be evasive when asked if he was still connected with the Party. "I prefer to let the anti-Communists in the military do their guesswork."

He is also evasive when asked if he has been soliciting support (funds?) for the CPP, as alleged by the military. "I can say categorically that I'm in support of the Filipino people's struggle for national liberation and democracy. Any Filipino can do that whether or not he or she belongs to an organization." In other words, yes. Cut the bull, Joma.

He admits that the recent arrest of top and middle echelon leaders of the CPP has had "some adverse effects on the movement, but not enough to cause a strategic setback." He denies that the arrests "would induce the CPP to depart from the road of armed revolution." In other words, tuloy ang patayan [the killings continue]. He also denies that there is an ideological vacuum within the Party caused by his prolonged absence. He admits that "there may be weaknesses when military activities may run too far ahead of laying the political and ideological groundwork."

Joma also admits the Sparrows' assassination of police and military personnel may have generated a popular backlash against the revolutionary movement. "Not



every military or police officer is bad enough to deserve the death punishment." He thinks the killing of three American servicemen last October may have been "a gut reaction of the revolutionary movement" against a perceived increase in U.S. involvement in counter-insurgency. He voices a surprisingly moderate appeal that "only those who deserve to be punished should be punished." He is almost defensive that the movement has always been correct, but I suppose that in certain cases, at certain times, there could be mistakes. Who doesn't make mistakes?"

He denies that there is a major split in the movement between moderates and hardliners or that the open mass movement has ebbed. "The prospects for the revolutionary movement are bright. It is the future of the U.S.-Aquino regime (he did not use 'dictatorship') and the entire ruling system that is bleak." He calls for more militancy among students.

Joma says he welcomes the development of a movement that calls itself socialist, perhaps referring to the more moderate Marxism-Leninism being advocated by Dodong Nemenzo, Randy David, et al. "But as far as the revolutionary movement is concerned, it is concentrated on making a national democratic revolution provide the outline of socialism." In other words, he remains firmly committed to the traditional Marxist-Leninist-Maoist prescription of violent revolution as the main avenue to the seizure of state power, although he admits there is now "open recognition of the fact that there can be peculiar features of socialism in every country...."

The interviewer did not ask any questions on Joma's relationship with Malacanang. Why, for example, having been given his personal freedom by President Aquino, he waged a personal campaign to dissuade the Norwegian parliament from awarding her the Nobel Peace Prize last year. The least he could have done should have been to shut up.

Or what deal he is cooking up with the ever-vacillating President Aquino and her cordon bulong-aire [meaning cordon sanitaire, referring to the people who advises the president] of human rights lawyers. Joma's name and photo figured prominently in the rather limp government exhortations to viewers of Channel 4 to give information on the whereabouts of certain leaders of the Radical Left. About three weeks ago, Joma's name and photo were removed from the rogues gallery without any explanation. I wrote Press Secretary Teddyman Benigno a note asking for an explanation. I never got any reply.

The military has issued statements that they would arrest Joma if he returns to the Philippines. His removal from Channel 4's wanted list suggests that Malacanang human rights lawyers, who tried to get Kumander [Commander] Bilog released from detention last year—over the objections of the military—have plans for Joma that do not jibe with the military's.

The other question which the CHRONICLE writer failed to ask is: What is now the ideological foundation of the Revolution, of which Joma is the leading theoretician?

The CPP/NPA, let everyone be reminded, was founded with Mao Zedong and Maoism as its main inspiration. Joma is still rightfully known as The Last of the Great Maoists. A sloganeer of the first order, Joma is best remembered in the KM [Kabataang Makabayan—Nationalist Youth] for his phenomenal output of Maoist slogans, one of which was the memorable "Long Live the Great Albanian People!"

Since Maoism has been discarded into the garbage pile of Chinese history, indistinguishable from soiled plastic wraps, bloody tampons, and other detritus of China's burgeoning free market consumer society, it is a matter of intellectual honesty that Joma define the revised ideological parameters of the Revolution.

If not Maoism, what? Is it Sovietism, or Stalinism, or Khmer Rougeism or Euro-Communism? If it is only anti-Americanism, he should just stay in Holland. Larry Henares is a much more entertaining shaman of that cult than he can ever hope to be. At least, Larry has a rollicking sense of humor, which he does not have.

What kind of society is the Revolution offering as alternative? Another Soviet Union? Another Vietnam? Another Cuba? Another Nicaragua? In other words, another failure? We await his momentous slogans. Long live the Great Albanian People!

## Thailand

**SRV Foreign Minister in Bangkok for Talks**  
*BK1606011588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
16 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's meeting today with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, will help Thailand work out its position on proposed talks to resolve the Kampuchean problem and ensure that Thailand's interests are included in any resolution, a senior government official said last night.

The official's comments came as Mr Thach arrived in Bangkok late last night for his first meeting in two years with the Thai foreign minister.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, Laotian Ambassador Kamphan Simmalavong and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Valkov were on hand to welcome Mr Thach at Don Muang Airport last night.

Asked what he thought the results of today's talks would be, Mr Thach commented: "I am very optimistic. I want to talk to my brother first. I have not seen my brother for two years."

He looked over at ACM Sitthi and added: "We have not met for two years—you look younger."

Mr Thach refused to answer reporters' questions. "I won't say anything today. I will only speak after the meeting," he said.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr Thach has asked to meet with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun, a former deputy prime minister.

The sources said a meeting between Mr Thach and Gen Prem would depend on a recommendation from the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Thach will meet with ACM Sitthi this afternoon, and another meeting could take place tomorrow if necessary. Mr Thach's schedule is being worked out on a day-to-day basis. He is scheduled to leave on June 20.

The senior government official, who asked not to be identified, said today's meeting was crucial for assessing whether Thailand should play a role in the "cocktail party" talks planned for Jakarta at the end of next month.

The official said, however, it was up to Indonesia to sound out participants and extend invitations to the meeting.

"Although Thailand is not directly involved in the conflict, it is a key player," the official said.

The official said ACM Sitthi is expected to "sound out" from his meeting with Mr Thach whether Thailand would join the talks and, if so, in what capacity.

ACM Sitthi is expected to ask Mr Thach to clarify Hanoi's position on a number of points concerning the talks. He will ask what format Vietnam thinks the talks should follow.

ACM Sitthi will also raise Vietnam's planned withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Kampuchea.

The government source said Thailand would like Vietnam to discuss the refugee issue, particularly the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP).

He said the United States and Singapore remain sceptical about the troop withdrawal, but based on information received from various sources, Thailand believes Hanoi is now more flexible.

Radio Hanoi, monitored by UPI in Bangkok, said yesterday that Vietnam's headquarters, command agency and about 40,000 troops would leave Kampuchea on June 30.

"The headquarters and the command agency will leave Kampuchea on June 30, 1988," Radio Hanoi said, quoting a Vietnamese Defence Ministry communique.

On the peace talks, the Thai official said there have been reports that Vietnam no longer insists the four Khmer factions meet first before Vietnam joins the meeting. Hanoi is apparently prepared to join the Khmers from the outset of the discussion.

ASEAN has proposed that the four Khmer factions meet to discuss the conflict and that Hanoi follow suit, even though no resolution is reached in the first stage of the meeting.

Initially, Hanoi refused to say whether it would attend the meeting, although Indonesian Foreign minister Ali Alatas said yesterday in Jakarta that Vietnamese delegates would attend.

"I am convinced they consider the Jakarta meeting as a important event," Mr Alatas was quoted by AP as saying.

**Paper Questions Wisdom of PRC War Stockpile**  
*BK1606003988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
16 Jun 88 p 8

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Are We Ready for Consequences of a Chinese War Stockpile?"]

[Text] What can you do if you are caught in an emergency, say a blitzkrieg or a protracted war, and your ammunition runs out in just two days of fighting? An emergency airlift from the US would usually take several hours to arrive. In the meantime what will you do? Throw stones at the enemies or sue for peace?

Some Thai army leaders think inviting key allies to set up prepositioned war reserves in Thailand is a good solution to the Thai problem.

Thailand was badly hurt in its repeated abortive attempts to flush out Vietnamese invaders from their hilltop positions in Chong Bok, Ubon Ratchathani. The Vietnamese intruders were well fortified in their dugouts and protected by accurate long-range artillery bombardment from Vietnamese fireposts inside Kampuchea. In just a few weeks of artillery duels, Thailand ran out of long-range artillery shells and had to give up its offensive in mid-1987.

When Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visited the United States last October, he urged the Reagan administration to set up a joint war reserve stockpile in Thailand as soon as possible. An agreement to this effect was signed in early January 1987. The stockpiling will begin soon.



The need for a large reserve of ammunition and weapons was underlined once again in the Thai-Lao battle over the Ban Romklao border dispute. Once again, Thailand ran out of artillery shells and failed to capture the strategic Hill 1428. Finally, it had to settle for a ceasefire.

Thus Thailand has approached China with a similar proposal on setting up a joint war reserve in Thailand. Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat and Army Chief of Staff Gen Suchinda Khrapayun disclosed the approach last week.

According to Phaniang, it would take quite a while to work out the details of stockpile items with the Chinese. It took two years for Thailand and the United States to complete their negotiations on the same issue.

The minister doesn't see such an arrangement with the Chinese would interfere with the Thai-US stockpile agreement because they are for different kinds of arms and ammunition.

Apparently, the idea to approach the Chinese was restricted to a handful number of army leaders, who want to diversify the Thai military procurement. The idea is attractive; it doesn't take away much of the defence budget.

However, an agreement between Thailand and China on a war reserve is much more complicated and controversial than the one between Thailand and the US.

Some Thai army officers argue that it is a logical step to have a stockpile of Chinese arms and ammunition here because the Thai armed forces have become a major client of Chinese arms sales in this region. The stockpile will be China's first in a non-communist country.

But the stockpile will represent a big shift in the strategic thinking of Thai army leaders. For up until the end of the Vietnam war in mid-1975, most top Thai military officers saw China as a long-term threat to Thai security.

Thailand can expect to face objections from some ASEAN members who already have a strong reservation on the Thai-US war stockpile.

When the Thai-U.S. stockpile was announced, Indochinese states attacked it as a stepping stone for the return of "US imperialism" in Southeast Asia.

If a Thai-Chinese war stockpile is established, it will certainly draw protest outcries from neighbouring countries that still distrust China. Concerns about the real Chinese intention toward Southeast Asia were expressed at the ASEAN summit in Manila last year.

On the other hand, China also has its reasons for wanting a war stockpile in Thailand. For example, it wants to emphasize China's commitment to Thai security. Another war stockpile, in addition to the Thai-US one,

will significantly increase the Thai military capability and sustainability. The stockpile can also be seen as a new deterrent to Vietnamese aggression against Thailand.

However, one has to ask whether the stockpile will actually increase national security?

Obviously, Vietnam and Laos may interpret the Thai move as a provocation and respond accordingly.

It is rather naive to think that since it does not cost much, in financial terms, to set up a war reserve stockpile here, Thailand should invite other countries to do so. The willingness to host an arms depot of a foreign power is in itself a show of strong desire for friendship and security commitment.

Instead of having war stockpiles, Thailand should seek ways to reduce tension with neighbouring countries by adopting a more realistic policy that recognizes the reality of our neighbours.

China is, undoubtedly, a special friend of Thailand. Despite being a communist power, it has over the recent years come to Thailand's aid, be it the border skirmishes with Vietnamese intruders on the Thai-Kampuchean border, or the rice and corn purchases to boost Thai domestic prices. The flourishing ties between Bangkok and Beijing are not a marriage of convenience based solely on the Kampuchean conflict. They develop from a true understanding of mutual need.

But do we really need a war reserve stockpile to prove the Sino-Thai friendship?

A soul searching is needed at home not abroad.

However, one caveat is already in place. Thailand may eventually have to pay for the "free lunch" it is seeking—and the payment may be more than financial.

#### **Palace Replies to Academics' Petition**

*BK1606005588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
16 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary has answered the 99 academics and public figures who petitioned the King against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's alleged lack of neutrality.

In a one-page letter dated June 10, M.L. Thawisan Ladawan said his office had sent the petition to the Government, and Gen Prem told the King the matter has been explained to the people.

M.L. Thawisan's letter, sent to Chulalongkon University political scientist Prof Chaianan Samutthawanit, one of the petitioners, read:

"In reference to your and the group of 99 academics having submitted a petition to His Majesty the King on the political situation of the country, His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary's Office has sent the matter to the Government.

"At this time, His Excellency the Prime Minister has sent a letter to inform His Majesty that the Government knows and has explained and made an understanding with the people already. The matter has also reached the knowledge of His Majesty."

Earlier PM's [Prime Minister] Office minister Michai Ruchuphan said he was ordered by Gen Prem to draft an answer to the petition and it would maintain the Government's neutrality.

Citing the Thai custom, established in the Sukhothai era, of the right of the people to appeal to the King on matters that trouble them, the 99 filed the petition with the King against Gen Prem, the first prime minister to face a public petition.

In the petition, the 99 said the Head of Government had not maintained true neutrality and allowed the Armed Forces to be used to stage shows of support for his personal political benefit.

The petition also expressed strong opposition to illegitimate political changes, especially coups d'etat, that are not in keeping with the parliamentary democratic system with the King as Head of State.

The petition came after army officers trooped to Gen Prem's Sisao Thewet residence before he left for the Soviet Union, Hungary and Finland last month.

On the eve of his departure, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said the Army could stage a coup if it wanted to, but would do so only with the approval of the people.

The Revolutionary Council, under former communist Prasert Sapsunthon, came out to support Gen Chawalit's "peaceful revolution" concept.

Rumours of a coup spread throughout Bangkok with some figures connected to the military suggesting the Constitution be amended.

On his return to Thailand, Gen Prem defended the officers' action, comparing it to "visits between friends".

He said he could not stop it and that more such "visits" will occur. Since then, officers, in large groups, have made several trips.

## Briefs

### Rice Export Earnings

Thailand's earnings from rice exports increased by 15 percent during the first 5 months of this year when compared with the same period last year. Deputy Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Pracha Charutrakunchai said between January and May this year Thailand's rice exports amounted to more than 9,800 million baht, an increase of 1,200 million baht over the same period last year. Mr Pracha said the recent Thai rice order by the Indian Government has helped boost domestic rice prices. As many countries have turned to buy more Thai rice, he said it is expected that Thai rice exports will exceed the set target of 2.7 million tons this year. [Excerpt] [BK1506094488 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Jun 88]

### Vietnam

#### AFP Reports Opening of Party Plenum

BK1606061588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, June 16 (AFP)—The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party has opened its fifth plenum, during which it will nominate a candidate for premier and enlarge the Politburo, informed sources said here Thursday.

The plenum, which opened early this week, will also discuss party organisation and economic matters, the sources added.

The new premier will be officially elected by the National Assembly, which is due to convene next week, but they will only rubber-stamp the plenum's recommendation, they said.

The most likely choices for premier are Politburo member Vo Van Kiet, 66, who has been interim prime minister since the death of Pham Hung in March, and fellow Politburo member Do Muoi, 71, observers said.

The powerful Politburo, which has 12 full members and an alternate member, is likely to gain two new members during the plenum, well-informed sources said, but none of the existing members are likely to lose their posts.

#### Tran Trong Tan Article Views 'Renovation'

BK1506151088 Hanoi VNA in French 1210 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 June—One must take into account the complexity and the great difficulties of renovation [renouveau] to overcome them, but it is also necessary to seize favorable conditions to turn them to account with an optimistic and confident attitude.



Thus stressed Tran Trong Tan, chairman of the Propaganda and Training Commission of the CPV Central Committee, in an article published in NHAN DAN on 6 and 7 June.

Tran Trong Tan wrote:

The renovation recommended by the Sixth CPV Congress is really a profound revolution aimed at resolving essential issues: to free the forces of production, realize social equality, and promote democracy in all domains of social life.

#### Social Equality [subhead]

It is imperative to regard the liberation of the forces of production as a criterion to appreciate the effectiveness and results of the renovation, to know whether it is a renovation in action or simply in words, a real or formal one, made in the right or wrong direction.

Realizing social equality is a big question for renovation. It calls for solutions in many fields with that of the distribution of material goods as the core.

Some think that only those who work as cadres or state employees take part in the revolution and deserve praise. These people underestimate the activities in other sectors, especially the service activities. Seeing the large incomes of a private firm owner, some others judge that the latter is a 100-percent exploiter because they do not correctly appreciate his know-how and his expertise in management. The principle of remunerating according to the work done currently implemented in Vietnam is aimed at reconciling the interests of the workers, of the collective, and of the state. This seems difficult to comprehend for some people who see these three interests as being disconnected from one another, and that in the interests of the collective and the state, that of the worker does not exist. Such a concept can lead to an unfair solution: Not paying appropriate attention to the interest of the worker, or by contrast, seeking to reduce that of the state.

In the long period of transition during which our economy is comprised of several components, including the semi-private or private enterprises, the distribution of goods and chattel is more complicated. It is imperative to ensure equitable income for legal economic activities that are still of an exploitative nature. It is convenient to realize the remuneration according to the work given or the capitals invested. It is here a legal exploitation in the interest of the socioeconomic development, an exploitation that we must accept in the period of transition toward socialism. The social legality can be guaranteed 100 percent only with the completion of socialist construction.

#### Promote Democracy [subhead]

To arrive at renovation, it is imperative to promote democracy in all domains of social life, respect the freedom of expression within the party and in the society, bring into play all intellectual capacities, promote positive elements, and eliminate negative phenomena.

We must create quietude in the society where each CPV member, cadre, or citizen can freely express their views to discern right from wrong. However, democratization must be controlled and deviations criticized. The promotion of democracy must be made through truly democratic methods.

Subjectivism and voluntarism manifested in the form of decisions taken in contempt of realities by a person or group of persons have caused, as is known to all of us, innumerable damages. Nowadays, the promotion of democracy allows everybody to say the truths that should be minutely examined before a realistic option is to be made.

The drama of certain high ranked leading cadres originates from their pride, their individualism because they believe they are bathed with superior prestige, underestimate their comrades and the collectivity, and think lowly of democratic centralism.

It is imperative to organize debates, practice criticism and self-criticism, and guarantee for the party members and other citizens the right to become informed. It is necessary to use press forums and meetings of mass organizations and elected institutions to discuss public affairs [words indistinct].

#### The Orbit of Socialism [subhead]

Renovation must be built up in the orbit of socialism and the promotion of revolutionary gains.

Starting out from a backward economy, through our own efforts and with the aid of fraternal socialist countries, we can advance directly toward socialism without having to go through the stage of developed capitalism. Without going through the stage of developed capitalism does not mean skipping the stage of development of the market-oriented production nor neglecting the call on the bourgeois to invest in the interest of the national economy and social life.

In agriculture, land belongs to the people. The state farm, cooperatives, and individual exploitations are only different forms of production, exploitation, and management based on the system of collective ownership regarding land and ricefields and the means of production. There are not three different systems of ownership. The individual economy is also placed within the orbit of the socialist economy.

The work of renovation must be placed under the guidance of the party and state which themselves must also undergo renovation to be up to the task.

Renovation has three great advantages:

First, the party has taken a correct orientation. Before the sixth national CPV congress, the social situation was so messy that the masses, cadres, and party members demanded radical changes. Leading cadres and managers showed the desire to give up antiquated practices. The sixth congress responded by defining the orientation of the renovation, thus accomplishing its historic mission.

During the past 18 months the Central Committee, its Political Bureau, and its Secretariat have mustered the intellectual capacities of the cadres, party members, and scientists in debates organized to stop orientations peculiar to each field of activities. Improvements have been noted. Difficulties are still numerous in the economic and social spheres, but all the same one must not deny the positive changes which have taken place since the Sixth CPV Congress.

Second, the working people, the cadres, and the party members support the work of renovation.

Third, renovation conforms with the general trend of the socialist countries.

However, there are big difficulties that must be overcome.

1. The difficulties in the economic and social spheres, which have lasted for several years, have produced a psychological impact on the society, and even inside the party, to the point that certain persons become disoriented as far as the socialist ideal is concerned.

2. Only a radical renovation will take us out of recession, but how? We are now trying to see how the land lies.

3. The renovation responds to the interests of the honest people, the workers, but is disadvantageous to those who seek their own interests in political measures, the ancient institutions, and the retrogrades. It is certain that the more renovation expands, the more it runs into reaction from conservative forces.

4. There are also the sabotage maneuvers of the enemy. The Truong Sa [Spratly] event is one example.

Ideological work must serve renovation work. It is convenient to take an optimistic approach to judiciously appreciate the advantageous conditions and at the same time present all difficulties so as to find the means to overcome them with calm and confidence.

**Shortage of Materials Plagues Lock Factory**  
*BK1606080488 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT*  
16 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—Locks made by the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia lock factory in the suburban district of Dong Anh, Hanoi, have for years been much sought after on the Hanoi market and elsewhere in the country for their durability and precision.

The factory, built and equipped by Czechoslovakia, started operation in 1976. Do Van Hoa, deputy-director in charge of management told VNA's correspondent: "The main problem for us has been how to keep impeccable maintenance work and to provide against material shortages, in particular in non-ferrous metals. We are operating under capacity chiefly due to the shortage of materials. For some years now, we have run short of spare parts and non-ferrous metals. This has obliged us to cut down on the size of the locks while keeping their reliability intact."

**Army Paper on U.S. Policy on Nicaragua**  
*BK1606031988 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT*  
15 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 June—The Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that the biggest obstacle to the search for peace in Nicaragua and the whole of Central America is the United States' policy of intervention in the region.

Commenting on the failure of the fifth round of talks in Managua between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras on a durable peace solution, the paper remarks: "By increasing its military aid and food supply to the contras, the United States is instigating the counter-revolutionaries to step up their activities against peace and their unjust war," the paper stresses.

"Washington wants to make use of these talks for establishing a foothold inside Nicaragua for the contras to be supplied with weapons, food and medicines under the label of humanitarian aid, out of control of the Sandinist government," says the paper. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN adds that alongside the supply for the counter-revolutionaries inside Nicaragua, the U.S. plan also includes the use of part of the Honduras Army to step up its armed provocations and sabotage along the border with Nicaragua border in order to destabilize the situation as an excuse for a direct U.S. invasion.

"The Vietnamese people unswervingly support the policy of peace and national reconciliation of the Nicaraguan people. We, together with other peace and justice-loving forces in the world, demand that Washington end its military and other support to the contra counter-revolutionaries as well as its gross violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence, and peace," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.



**Malaysian Envoy Presents Credentials**  
*BI1606031688 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT  
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 June—Malaysian Ambassador to Vietnam Mohamed Yusof Hashim presented his credentials to Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho yesterday.

Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Malaysian diplomat.

**Briefs**

**Forestry Accord With PRK**

Hanoi VNA June 10—An agreement on forestry cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea in 1988 and the coming years was recently signed in Ho Chi Minh City. Under the agreement, the two sides will expand cooperation in timber exploitation and processing. Over the past years, the Vietnamese Forestry Service has helped Kampuchea in forest zoning and surveying, and personnel training in timber processing and management of forestry camps. Vietnam also provided Kampuchea with equipment to build two timber-processing factories. [Text] [BK1006154988 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 10 Jun]

**Radio Cooperation With CSSR**

An agreement on radio broadcasting cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for 1988-92 was signed in Sofia on 5 June by representatives of the Voice of Vietnam and the Czechoslovak Radio Broadcasting Station. The agreement is aimed at creating better understanding between the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak peoples, exchanging broadcasting programs, and organizing visits for radio correspondents to prepare special programs for listeners of the two countries, especially programs on national construction and on economic and cultural achievements scored by Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [BK1006134088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 88]

**Bulgaria Friendship Group Meets**

The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association on June 11 held its enlarged session in Hanoi to review the association's recent activities and set new tasks for the rest of this year. The session was chaired by association president Nguyen Ngoc Triu, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and attended among others by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations. [Summary] [BK1306081488 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 13 Jun 88]

## Australia

**Hayden on 'Moral Commitment' in Arms Sales**  
*BK1606055188 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0500 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says Australia will maintain moral restrictions on weapon sales to other countries. Mr Hayden says freer regulations announced on Tuesday for military sale did not mean Australia would sell weapons to anyone. The foreign minister cast doubts on projections that Australia could double its sales of military technology to \$500 million [currency not further specified].

Mr Hayden said it already stopped the sale of Australian-built patrol boats to a country which had an internal conflict. He said it also prevented land mine mechanisms being sold to a country in Australia's immediate region because its military was not particularly discerning about human rights.

The foreign minister said matters of principle and moral commitment would be dominant in his mind when considering overseas sales of Australian military equipment.

**Minister on Meeting on Japanese Beef Imports**  
*OW1506082088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT*  
15 Jun 88

[Text] Gold Coast, Australia, June 15 KYODO—An Australian minister said Wednesday that because an agreement to resolve the Japan-U.S. beef import dispute was "one step away," he is preparing for a meeting with Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato within 10 days in Australia.

John Kerin, minister of primary industry and energy, made the remarks in an interview with Japanese journalists.

According to Kerin, working-level consultations will be held Wednesday and Thursday to prepare for the proposed meeting.

He has followed the example of the U.S. in calling for increased Japanese imports of beef, but predicted that the Japanese market would become fully liberalized only after three to six years.

While criticizing Japanese trade barriers as being a big tax on Japanese consumers, Kerin added that some measures to safeguard Japan's domestic beef industry were necessary.

In Tokyo, officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said that if Japan-U.S. beef negotiations produced an agreement, Sato would travel to Australia for cabinet-level discussions.

The officials added that discussions with Australia, which are contingent on the results of the Japan-U.S. negotiations, could take place from Friday at the earliest.

The consultations are scheduled to be held in Canberra, Australia's capital.

## New Caledonia

**Talks Held in France on Partitioning**  
*AU1506204588 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT*  
15 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Paris, June 15 (AFP)—Leaders for and against independence in New Caledonia met here with Prime Minister Michel Rocard on Wednesday in exploratory talks on the possible partition of the French Pacific territory, official said.

Mr. Rocard met jointly for three hours Wednesday with the islands' separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, and anti-independence leader, Jacques Lafleur, according to an official communique.

Talks led to the outlining of "a framework for discussion, in four points, liable to lead to a global settlement" of the Caledonian problem, the prime minister's office said.

Mr. Rocard hopes that an agreement can be reached within a fortnight, his office added.

The plan under consideration would involve the setting up of "autonomous regions", or provinces, within a "federal territory". The number of "provinces"—separatist and unionist—and their delineation will be examined over the next few days.

Prior to the island's partition, a number of transitional measures would be agreed, on economic, agricultural and cultural matters, the prime minister's office indicated.

The pro-independence lobby also wants guarantees that no French Government will be allowed to go back on undertakings given, while unionists want to ensure they will keep their French nationality come what may.

Christian Blanc, the coordinator of a government mission to re-establish dialogue between New Caledonia's settlers and native Melanesian communities, who has just returned from a three-week fact-finding meeting in the islands, also attended the talks. [passage omitted]



**New Zealand**

**Navy May Exercise With Nuclear Vessels**  
*BK1606024588 Wellington THE EVENING POST  
in English 10 Jun 88 p 3*

[From the "In Brief" Column]

[Text] In some circumstances, ships from the Royal New Zealand Navy could exercise with nuclear-powered ships which might have nuclear weapons aboard, Defence Minister Bob Tizard told Parliament yesterday. Replying to a question from Remuera MP Doug Graham, he said New Zealand was happy to exercise in "circumstances consistent with our anti-nuclear policies." Everything involving nuclear arms was out, but he said if measures minimising effects of nuclear fallout were being checked it might be "most appropriate to exercise."

**Vanuatu**

**House Recesses; Extraordinary Session Requested**  
*BK1606054988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 16 Jun 88*

[Text] The Vanuatu Parliament will go into recess for 1 month starting next week. The speaker, Mr Onneyn Tah, says that the recess will be from 20 June to 20 July. Mr Tah said that the request for an extraordinary session of Parliament would not be considered until after the end of the recess.

The speaker's announcement follows moves last week by factions within the ruling Vanuaaku Party and the opposition union of moderate parties to call an extraordinary session to consider a no-confidence motion in Father Walter Lini's government.

Mr Tah says he has not received any notice yet from the Vanuaaku Party concerning the future of the five-party members of Parliament who supported last week's unsuccessful motion of no-confidence against Father Lini. The five included the former minister for transport and immigration, Mr Barak Sope. Last week, the Vanuaaku Party accepted a rule that because the five had backed the motion of no-confidence they had lost their membership of the party and, therefore, were no longer members of Parliament.

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